THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,467—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Also via	Tons.
21st Octr	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	6000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8040		
11th "	SALSETTE	6090	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6090	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6090	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8070		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6090	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	14500		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6090	MALWA	11500
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6090	MANTUA	11500
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	SALSETTE	6090	MALOJA	13000
11th "	EGYPT	8000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7310	....	....	21 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4671	....	28 Oct.	27 Nov.	...
City of London	9030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov.	...
				For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6073	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5331	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	1913	1913
City of Athens	5394	30 Nov.	23 Dec. 1912	5 Jan. 1913	15 Jan.
City of York	7310	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5118	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	....	12 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6559	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5331	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	12 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	...
City of Vienna	4672	....	....	....	13 Apl.
City of Athens	5394	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7300	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6559	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	479	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,041	499	839
" Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Markgraf	3580	Ihle	18th October.
b Somali	2355	Koch	19th October.
a President	3310	Bremer	8th November.
b Kanzler	3000	Schutt	19th November.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

36, Hedye Street, Bombay 9th October, 1911.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	...	1695 Tuns.	19th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	...	2184 Frt.	20th Oct.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	...	2184	Mon. 23rd Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 19th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pundua," 3385 tons, on Wednesday 18th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 21st October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

17th October, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co,

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on.
Kowber	... 5423	A. Foresti	..... 1st Nov. 1911
Bregenz	... 3935	A. Petris	..... 16th " "
Africa	... 4730	E. Seberich	..... 1st Dec. "
Habsburg	... 3979	...	..... 16th Dec. "
Kowber	... 5423	A. Foresti	..... 1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	... 3935	A. Petris	..... 15th " "
Cleopatra	... 4039	...	..... 1st Feb. "
Austrian	... 5423	...	..... 15th Feb. "
Habsburg	... 3979	...	..... 16th Feb. "
Semiramis	... 3999	...	..... 1st Mar. "
Bregenz	... 3935	A. Petris	..... 15th " "
Cleopatra	... 4039	...	..... 1st April "
Habsburg	... 3979	...	..... 16th " "
Semiramis	... 3999	...	..... 1st May "
Bregenz	... 3935	A. Petris	..... 16th " "
Cleopatra	... 4039	...	..... 1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	S. Cobol	..... 28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5995	S. Cliunak	..... 26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	... 28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	...27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	..... 23th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	..... 28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	.....27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 760
" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 905 to 1038*
Second Class to Trieste or Venice..... " 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" Class to London via Trieste..... " 429 to 449*2
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 683 to 738*2

*Fares according to class of railway.

*2 Fares according to Route on Railway,

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste ... " 529 to 594*
" Class to London via Trieste and back..... " 833 to 963*

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	S. Cobol	... 25th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F.M.S.	Manila
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Honolulu
Rangoon	Malacca	Canton.
Colombo	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Hankow
Fukei	Batavia	Yokohama
Shanghai (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELRY

APART from the unwavering and solid demand there is for brooches and bracelets, ornaments which cannot be disregarded with any toilet, and the wide range in hair ornaments from combs and barrettes to fillets and bandeaux, permitted by the present varying style of coiffure, we are inclined to give neckwear the first place as receiving the most prominent fashionable attention. Ear-ornaments follow next with hair ornaments a close third.

NECKWEAR

Medallions or Plaques continue to grow wonderfully in popular fancy, possibly because the present fancies are even more dainty and delicate than ever. We have a collection of these ornaments which are unparalleled for absolute exclusiveness and distinctiveness in idea and designs indicating Art in its truest interpretation. Festoon necklaces and necklaces with pearshaped drops in fancy stones or stole effects in braided beads and bands also continue to command admiration while the neckchain and guard attached to a locket are indispensable ornaments for afternoon or day-wear.

EAR ORNAMENTS

The pendulum of fashion continues to support and patronise lavishly ear wear in even a more determined manner than ever. The only discouragement hitherto offered to a more universal use has been overcome and it is now no longer necessary to have the ears pierced in order to wear them; as the ear ornaments may now be attached to the ear by an invisible arrangement. We have a choice collection in earwear which will be found suitable for evening wear, or with very elaborate indoor costumes and also smaller designs for wear during the day or for out-of-door use. Our stock comprises a variety in style from the dainty diamond or pearl bouton close up to the ear to the hanging pendants and hoops, in plain gold or beautifully jewelled.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Port Arthur	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tiehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	...	Rbls. 35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	...	" 3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	...	" 19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bikoa	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Ohefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZAMBOANGA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1718.

Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and specially restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, haunting dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from, Mr. LAWS, Medical Publisher, 6a Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 465 of 1909.

KIKA KHUSHAL and Another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs
ESUFALLY ADAMJI ..... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immoveable property situated at Santa Cruz, near Ville Parle, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, and the District of Thana, which was fixed for the 11th day of October 1911, has been POST-PONED, and the same will take place at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1911, at 5 P.M. (S. T.)

For particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of Messrs JAMSEDJI, RUSTOMJI and DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

COPIES of the GENERAL GUIDE to the DELHI DURBAR RAILWAY, with maps, are obtainable at Re 1 per copy on application at the Office of the Undersigned or of the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th October, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to various Districts of the City at the hours mentioned below :—

Locality.		Ordinary pressure hours.	Extra pressure hours.
A WARD.			
1. Colaba	...	6-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 3-30 to 7-0 P.M.	6-30 to 9-30 P.M.
2. Fort	...		
3. Esplanade	...		
B & C WARDS.			
1. Mandvi	...	6-30 to 9-30 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	4-30 to 6-30 A.M.
2. Chuckla	...		
3. Umerkhadi	...		
4. Dongri	...		
5. Market	...		
6. Dhobitalao	...		
7. Panaswady	...		
8. Bhuleshwar	...		
9. Kharatalao	...		
10. Kumbharwada.			
D WARD.			
1. Khetwady	...	Do.	Do.
2. Girgaum	...		
3. Chowpatti	...		
4. Walkeshwar :—			
Lower portion	...	Constant supply.	
Higher portion	...		
E WARD.			
5 Malabar Hill :—			
Lower portion	...	5-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M.	
Higher portion	...	Constant supply.	
1. Mazagaon	...	6-30 to 9-30 A.M. and 4-0 to 7-0 P.M.	4-30 to 6-30 A.M.
2. Tarwady	...		
3. 1st Nagpada	...		
4. Kamathipura	...		
5. Tardeo ...	...		
6. Byculla ...	...		
7. Nagpada	...		
F WARD.		Constant supply except Jackeria Bander Road, Kalachauki from 4-30 to 10-0 a.m., and from 4-0 to 7-0 p.m.	
1. Parel	...		
2. Sewri	...		
3. Sion	...		
G WARD.			
1. Mahim ...	...	Constant supply with low pressure during the day and high pressure during the night.	
2. Worli ...	...	Do.	Extra pressure south of S. M. Pakhadi from 5 to 7 A.M. and 6 to 8 P.M.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Water Engineer.

Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th Oct. 1911.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIRE-WORKS on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 14th October, 1911.

IN THE COURT OF J.H.R. FRASER, ESQUIRE, DISTRICT JUDGE, PESHAWAR.
Case No. 15 of 1911.

In the matter of insolvency of SAHIB SINGH, SON of CHHAJJU SINGH, proprietor of the shop of Messrs. SAHIB SINGH & SONS, of Mohalla Ganj, Peshawar City.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 17-2-11, on behalf of Sahib Singh the Debtor himself, and on hearing the said petition and hearing the Creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent 20th November 1911 is fixed for appearance of creditors to prove their debts.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 9th day of October, 1911.

H. FRASER,
District Judge,
Peshawar.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. NORTH-WEST ROUTE

Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba) D.	22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D.	21-30
Delhi ..... A.	6-57	Delhi ..... A.	8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi ..... D.	22-45	Delhi ..... D.	21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A.	7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A.	8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Jars, Carriages, Horses, furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st, 23rd and 24th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A CERTIFICATED MATERNITY NURSE, of the City of London Lying in Hospital, is open to immediate ENGAGEMENT, Address Mrs. W., care of Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Chemists and Druggists, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COAL.

TENDERS will be received by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar up to the 31st October, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of DESHARGHAR BENGAL COAL, to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 31st January, 1912.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.
WOLSELEY SIDDELEY MOTOR CAR.

TWO CYLINDER, 10-12 horse power, new in 1909, Side Entrance in good running order. Price Rs. 2,500. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply.—

Mr. H. W. HAYWARD,
The Cliff, Malabar Hill.
OR
R. E. A. ELLIOTT,
Registrar, High Court.

HEAD MASTER WANTED for the Mission High School, Ahmedabad. Protestant Christian Graduate. Salary Rs. 120-150 with Rs. 20 house rent, according to qualifications, with prospects of increase to Rs. 200 in 5 years. Six months' probation. Apply on or before November 7th to

Rev. S. Gillespie,
Ahmedabad.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 17th October, at 9 a.m.
AUCTION SALE of 2100 BAGS JALNA COTTONSEEDS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 9 a. m, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godown No. 75, Port Trust, No. 143 in Brooch Street, Dana Bunder, by order of Sha Veljee Lakhamsey and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thukker Waghjee Bacher.—

About 2100 bags Jalna Cottonseeds, about 2525 cwts.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 17th October, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 97-101, 103-105, 118-120, 70-8, case Nos. 37, 38, 39, 195, 196, Doongree Street, Bhandari Street, Dongree Coli Cross Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Palli Danda Road, Bandora.

Suit No. 1035 of 1909.

Vazir bin Ahmedbhai and others.
Vs.
Miyaji Ahmedbhai and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Miyaji Ahmedbhai, the receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above Suit on the 23th June, 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned property, on the day and hour hereunder note :—

Lot No. IV Property at Pali Danda Road, Bandra.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bandora, Palli Danda Road, in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabout, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 162, Pot No. 7, and bounded as follows, i. e.—on or towards the east by the said Pali Danda Road, on or towards the west by a footpath and beyond that by the property of Cawasji Nasarwanji, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasji Sorabji Baths, and on or towards the south by the field of Ghosal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dadysett, Ferris and Divan, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DECORATE BUNGALOWS AND RESIDENCES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, below Sir D. M. Petit's Bart.'s Office, opposite the Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable blackwood and teakwood plain inlaid household furniture, such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, tables, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 lights hanging gas chandeliers, one large handsome drawing room clock striking half hour and hour, large marble clocks, large Carra marble statues on pedestals, very valuable large bronze figures on pedestals valuable table ornaments, large China jars, very valuable large old China vases, large marble pedestals, rich plated epergnes, terracotta and Persian figures, one large clock on large bronze figure, teakwood bed-steads made to order, large teakwood, very elegant almyrahs, a large lot of brass and copper utensils, etc, etc, the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, first on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a single do. may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Beware their counterfeits. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Half Owner & Manager ... MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
PRESENTS THE
WORLD FAMOUS MAGICIAN
THE GREAT RAYMOND,
THE GREAT RAYMOND,
THE GREAT RAYMOND,
The Master of Miracles.
The man who packed the Hipadrome London for over six months.
THE GREAT RAYMOND
Second to none as a World's entertainer.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17th and EVERY NIGHT including SUNDAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5; Dress Circle first 4 Rows, Rs. 4. Back Rows, Rs. 3 ; Gallery, Re. 1. Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Doors open 8-30. Commences at 9-30 P. M.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.

MUSIC FOLIOS
YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome :—

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF THE 101 BEST SONGS,
Words and Music Complete.
240 pages.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO'S FOLIO
OF THE 100 BEST STANDARD SONGS, Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S
GIANT BUDGET
OF 100 SONGS.
240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO'S FOLIO
of 100 BEST SONGS
Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
Price 1 Rupee.

THE UNIVERSAL
SONG FOLIO NO. 3.
Containing 56 Popular Songs and Duets, Words and Music Complete. Bound in stiff boards.
Price Rs. 1-14.

S. ROSE & CO'S FOLIO
OF POPULAR PIANO SOLOS.
47 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO'S 2ND FOLIO
OF POPULAR PIANO PIECES.
41 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

List of Contents of these Albums sent Post free on Application.

MUSIC of every description.
S. ROSE & Co. have the best Stock in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF
Performing Wild Animals.
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company,
Our new All Star Company of London and Continental Artistes
30 IN NUMBER 30
JOHN ROUGAL'S
Most up-to-date Animal Act in the World.
NINE FULL GROWN TIGERS
Performing in a large cage erected in the Circus Arena.
TUXIN "THE MAN WITH THE BOTTLE."
THE TRIO FROLIC
Acrobatic Dance Artistes two Ladies and one Gentleman
THE SISTERS LOUISA AND ANGELINA VASCA
In their great Surprise Sharpshooting Act using Winchester Repeating Rifles and Pistolet
(CARTRIDGES 22 SHOT.)
THE WAMBAS
Gymnasts and Musical Melange Artistes.
PIMPLE & SILENT JIM knockabout and acrobatic Clowns
RUDIST the Champion Trick Cyclist
THE DONATOS
In their Pot Pourri act introducing the famous French Poodles.
DICK HAYES AND AUGOUSTE SHADOW
The funniest of Funny Clowns
VELASCO, AMBROSIA AND ELIAS,
Risley performers, Gymnasts and Acrobats
MASTER CLARENCE BRUCE
The smallest Jockey rider in the World
AND
THE CHAMPION ALL ROUND DUO,
Jennie & Willie Harmston-Love.
Our beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies,
Our Menagerie consists of Performing Elephants, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Kangaroo, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.,
AND ALSO FOR
THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
Our waterproof tents, which, UNLIKE OTHERS, we guarantee we have and will keep everybody absolutely dry.
BOOKING AT CIRCUS TENT DAILY,

FIRST MATINEES,
SATURDAY & SUNDAY AFTERNOONS,
Oct. 21st and 22ND.
Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock.
Children, Half Price at Matinees only.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20 ; Single Seat Box Rs. 4 ; First Chairs, Rs. 3 ; Second Chairs, Rs. 2 ; Stalls Re. 1 ; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.
MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT HEALTH FILM
A DROP OF WATER.
How to avoid Enteric.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, with an Extensive Land, situate at the village of Muhur opposite the village of Versova, at Andehri.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 501 of 1909.

Carsetji Dady Dady.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
1. Nusserwanji Ardeshir Bomonji Mulla.
2. Nusserwanji Nanabhoy Bryce.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Carsetji Dady Dady, the plaintiff in the above Suit, and in pursuant to the Decree for sale made in the above Suit on the 8th day of November, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable property, at their Sale Room, No. 21, Meadows Street, Fort, at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 74 1-2 bighas, 2 3-4 punds and 2 cathis or thereabouts, together with all buildings and other erections standing thereon or a part thereof, situate at Mahad Muhur Turfi Mallad, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and district of Thana, and bearing Survey Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, and 53 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east and south by Sea, on or towards the west by the Government Land, on or towards the north by the Fort of Muhur, and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor Mr. Nusserwanji Ardesir Bomonji Mulla,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1-16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes —4½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [16th Oct. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Parcel Silver.	Rs. 20	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	17	18,576
B B and C I Railway	70	82,697

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing to-day for remittance, and Private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. to end Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 1-4
Shanghai "	...174 1-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 95'2 for Cash and 94'15 for the Settlement, and only a small business has been done during the day closing rates being as under.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs.	95 1 0
Settlement	...	"	94 15 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London on Saturday closed unchanged at 24 1-4 ready and 24 3-8 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 52 1-2. The local market has been steady, prices closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian "	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	61 5 0
" 1st Settlement	...	"	61 8 0
" 2nd "	...	"	61 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The decline in the Home market continues and rates here have given way rapidly. This morning good Broach opened at Rs. 246 and fine Khamgaon-Akola January was offering at Rs. 237. At Colaba there was a further slump in prices and closing quotations were as under. A moderate business has been done in contracts during the day. The market closes weak, and prices are more or less nominal.

In ready cotton a small business has been done. Rates are easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	... ...	Rs. 239	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		" 239	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	... ...	" 237	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	... ...	" 231-2	"
Fine M G Khandesh	... ...	" 229	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	... ...	" 221	"
Fine M G Bengal	... ...	" 228-0	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ...	" 225	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ...	" 222	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... ...	" 204	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	... ...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	... ...	10,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	15,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'86	4'81	4'81	4'84
—08	—09	—09	—03

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
4'85	4'83	4'89	4'93	4'93
—09	—08	—09	—09	—08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is easier. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 10 0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Yellow Gujerat ready	...	Rs. 9 4 0	B.T.
Brown Rawah ready	...	" 8 2 0	"
Brown Delhi Apl.-May	...	" 8 2 6	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is easier.

Bold White 85 p.c. D. J.	...	Rs. 57 8 0	R.T.
White Khandeish O	...	" 64 8 0	
Black Kutni D J	...	" 49 0 0	

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 8 0	B. T.
Apl.-May	...	" 7 6 0	R. T.

COTTONSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 26 8 0	to	27 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—Tone easier. We Quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 12 0	B. T.

MOWRASEED:—Tone easier. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 12 0	B. T.

WHEAT:—The market is steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready	...	Rs. 5 1 0	R. T.
" " Apr.-May	...	Rs. 5 6 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... ...		1,767 1-2
Bank of Burma	... ...		131
Bank of India	... ...		66
Eastern Bank	... ...		79 1-2
Indian Specie	... ...		50 1-2

MILLS.

Edward Sassoon Mill	... ...		215
Finlay Mills	... ...		285
New Great Eastern	... ...		190

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	... ...		140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...		173
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	...		232 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...		1,185
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		16 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	... ...		500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	... ...	899	bales
Wheat	... ...	18,993	cwts.
Linseed	... ...	1,360	"
Rapeseed	... ...	329	"
Gingellyseed	... ...	1,028	"
Poppyseed	... ...	1,002	"
Groundnuts	... ...	1,126	"
Castorseed	... ...	7,616	"
Rice	... ...	6,820	"
Myrabolams	... ...	891	"
Cottonseed	... ...	6,267	"
Mowrasseed	... ...	1,309	"
Gram	... ...	1,733	"
Joowar	... ...	2,111	"
Maize	... ...	36	"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 14th October 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 7th Octob r 1911:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 7. Rs.	Oct. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,02,10,	97,32,910
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	12,13,10,540	11,82,59,632
Post Bills	3,311	3,311
Sundries	23,12,220	23,64,600
	15,44,37,153	15,09,60,503
Assets.		
Government Securities	2,21,60,237	2,18,50,545
Other authorised Securities	4,11,205	3,86,124
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	99,97,500	95,28,104
Loans do. do.	3,61,02,998	3,54,37,085
Bills discounted and purchased	1,83,76,777	2,03,94,231
Dead Stock	2,49,261	2,49,168
Stamps	4,596	4,187
Bullion	9,50,640	8,99,400
Balances with other Banks	9,27,452	10,34,254
Sundries	2,10,495	2,38,193
Cash	6,51,36,984	6,10,41,212
	15,44,37,153	15,09,60,503

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th Oct. 1911, as compared, with the statement of 3rd Oct. 1911:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 3. Rs.	a.	p.	Oct 10. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,23,12,416	10	0	2,16,64,691	2	11
Other Deposits, &c	16,53,40,785	15	0	17,28,74,920	15	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,29,598	2	5	10,36,729	8	6
Sundries	13,93,512	12	5	12,92,461	2	1
	22,75,76,253	7	10	23,77,58,803	13	5
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments	2,42,97,755	0	0	2,44,12,110	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	84,75,769	8	0	84,19,718	12	0
Accounts of Credit on do	3,72,53,395	11	3	3,77,95,949	2	3
Bills discounted, &c	4,90,59,971	12	10	5,02,90,223	11	7
Balances with other Banks	3,83,39,051	4	3	3,83,61,764	12	4
Bullion	27,40,015	7	10	25,81,642	9	4
Dead Stock	22,00,552	0	3	21,95,681	14	7
Stamps	12,944	15	1	12,308	13	1
Sundries	2,38,284	9	11	2,29,231	10	5
	16,26,17,740	5	5	16,42,99,621	5	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	6,49,58,513	2	5	7,34,59,182	7	10
	22,75,76,253	7	10	23,77,58,803	13	5

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	24,25,483	Increase.
Government at Branches	73,23	Decrease.
Other Deposits	75,24,135	Increase,
Post Bills	3,97,191	Do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	53,304	Increase,
Loans	5,42,554	Do.
Accounts of Credit	12,20,212	Do.
Mercantile Bills	24,713	Do.
Cash at Head Office	92,72,899	Do.
Do. at Branches	7,72,230	Decrease.
Percentage	39·75.	

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 cwts deelseed, Bauer N Krause; 80 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 100 bales wool, K Kheraz; 72 bales wool, M Ramjidass; 385 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 180 bales wool, B Harbhum; 39 bales wool, M Joosub; 13 bales wool, R Buckraj; 1 bale cottonwaste, Central Spg Co; 2 bales silkwaste, K Nixon and Co; 126 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales goathair, W and A Graham and Co; 80 bales wool, D Nagjee; 25 bales wool, J Karro; 18 bales goat hair, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, 2 bales hair, C Nanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—3 bales woollen carpets., King King and Co: 17 casks chutney, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 15 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 375 cwts kismiss, D Passoo and Co; 112 cwts dry ginger, V Haridass; 68 bales hides and skins, Hajee Noormohamed and Co.

Persia s—3 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 50 bales hemp, Maganlall Mooljee and Co; 70 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy; 65 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales hides and skins, H A Oomersee; 50 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy; 4 cases lac, 6 bales skins, R Moolabhoy; 15 tons cottonseed oil, 27 tons cottonseed cake, The Indian Cotton Co; 20 cwts almondseed, S Cooverjee; 19 bales hides, Haji Moosa.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—15 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co; 251 cases chutney, Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—201 cwts cashewnuts, 35 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 1 port andropogan, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, 1260 cwts mowrasseed, 7,940 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts cashewnuts, M. Jaferbhoy; 1557 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—12 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 5 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lord Stanley s—18,928 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berbera s—13,000 cwts linseed 5,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros; 8,008 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, N. Blythe and Co Ld; 24 tons tin clipping, Asiatic Petroleum and Co Ld; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, 8,000 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed, M. Valabdass.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanley s—500 tons manganesecre, Schroeder Smidt and Co; 9,740 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Iskra s—300 tons manganesecre, R. A. Willis.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Persia s—5 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—100 cwts mustardseed, 66 cwts poppyseed, 300 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros; 50 cwts cashewnuts, Nuserwanjee Bros and Co; one pot geramim oil, Baner and Krause, 48 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co; 6 bales hemp, M Mooljee and Co; 65 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Son; 10 casks guts, Ad Meyer; 55 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co.

Iskra s—21 cases mica, Cox's Shipping Agency Ld.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Iddesleigh s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—55 bales cottonwaste, C Peraj and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—25 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 75 cwts gum Arabic, G Sojpal; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—33 cwts gum Arabic, A Kadesbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 550 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

JUTE FORECAST.

The final forecast of the jute crop of Bengal, for 1911, states:—The final district returns, including Cooch Behar, show an area under jute of 645,122 acres or in round numbers 645,100, as compared with 596,662 acres reported in the preliminary forecast. The difference is due to the fact that the District Officers of Jessore, Howrah, the 24-Parganas and Nadia increased, while the District Officers of Midnapore, Bhagalpur and Balasore decreased their preliminary estimates, as the result of careful inquiries instituted after the publication of the preliminary forecast. The Collector of Murshidabad reported an increase of 7,300 acres as the result of sowings made after the preliminary forecast submitted in July last. The Collector of Hooghly reduced his preliminary estimate on account of the loss of a large area in the Serampore sub-division caused by excessive rainfall in June.

The acreage under jute in Bengal for each of the five years 1907-1911 in round numbers is noted below:—

Year.	Acreage.
1907	931,200
1908	548,700
1909	555,400
1910	573,800
1911	625,100

The area under jute this year in Cooch Bihar State, which is not included in the above figures, is estimated at 20,000 acres against 14,000 acres shown last year.

Purnea is the most important jute-growing district in Bengal. It produces more than one-third of the crop. The other important districts are Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore. During the months of March to May, the rainfall was not far from normal in all the jute districts, except Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling, where it was above normal. Sowings commenced in the normal time in most districts, but were late in parts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Howraw, 24-Parganas, parts of Khulna, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Cuttack owing to want of sufficient moisture. The rainfall in June was general and above the average in all the jute-growing districts, except in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, and Khulna, where it was in slight defect. In July it was much below the normal in all the jute districts, except Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling where it was above the average. In August the rainfall was below the normal in Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Darjeeling Cuttack and Balasore. It was above the average in the remaining jute districts. The defective rainfall in July and the early part of August affected the outturn of the crop in the districts of Midnapore, Howrah, Hooghly, Murshidabad and the 24-Parganas. More water is reported to be wanting in Jessore for steeping.

In Purnea, which is the most important jutegrowing district in this Province, the District Officer estimates the crop at 92 per cent. of the normal. In the 24-Parganas and Jessore, the only other districts which possess an acreage of over 50,000 acres under jute, the outturn is reported to be 90 per cent. of the normal. In the less important districts of Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad and Howrah the crop is reported to be 81, 88, 75 and 65 per cent. of the normal, respectively. According to the estimates of the District Officers, the total outturn of the Province, including Cooch Behar, works out to 87'4 per cent. of a normal yield. Taking three bales as the normal outturn for each district and working on the area and percentage outturn reported by the District Officers, the total yield of the crop for the Province, including Cooch Bihar, amounts to 1,691,294 bales or in round numbers 1,691,300 bales. From the reports of the District Officers it appears that there is very little of last year's crop held over in the districts.

The Director of Agriculture of Eastern Bengal and Assam estimates the area under jute in his Province this year to be in round numbers 2,461,300 acres and the outturn to be in round numbers 6,543,400 bales. The total acreage for the two Provinces is therefore 3,106,400 acres and the total outturn 8,234,700 bales.

The statistics of last year for Nepal, Upper India and Madras are given below:—

	Bales.
Nepal	42,751
Upper India via East Indian Ry	35,860
Madras via Bengal-Nagpur Ry	564

From a note kindly furnished by the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it appears that exports from 1st July 1910 to 30th June 1911, amounted to 3,531,066 bales and that the quantity consumed by the local mills during last year amounted to 3,979,606 bales. Allowing as usual 500,000 bales for country consumption, the total crop of last year, according to trade statistics, works out to 8,010,672 bales. The estimate of the Departments amounted to 7,932,000 bales.

BHADOI FORECAST.

The preliminary forecast of the bhadoi crops of Bengal for 1911, states:—In March, the rainfall was general over the province. April and May were showery, but the fall was defective in most districts Sowings were late in most districts of the Burdwan, Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions. In June the rainfall was above the average everywhere except in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24 Parganas, Khulna and Saran, where it was defective. In July the rainfall was below the normal in all districts except Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling, where it was above the average. In August the rainfall continued defective in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Cuttack, Balasore and, Singhbhum; in the remaining districts it was above the normal. The continued short rain, in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Cuttack, Balasore and Angul considerably damaged the crops in these districts. The defective rainfall in July and early part of August also affected the outturn in several other districts. Some damage was done by excessive rain in parts of Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas and by floods in Cuttack and Puri.

The total area sown this year with different "bhasoi" crops is reported to be 10,414,000 acres against 9,130,900 acres, the revised figures for last year. The normal area under the crop is 10,960,500 acres. Champaran alone reports 100 per cent. crop. Burdwan, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Sambalpur report a crop between 90 and 99 per cent. Nadia, Khulna, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Puri and Ranchi report a crop between 82 and 87 per cent. Eight districts report an outturn between 70 and 77 per cent. and five districts a crop between 66 to 69 per cent. In the remaining five districts the crop is reported as follows:—Hooghly 56 per cent., Cuttack 54 per cent., Singhbhum 54 per cent., Midnapore and Howrah 50 per cent. each. According to the estimates of the District Officers, the outturn of the different bhadoi crops for the provinces as a whole works out to 82 per cent. of the normal.

ASSAM BENGAL RICE.

The first forecast of the winter rice crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1911-12:—

Character of the season.—The sowing of broadcast rice was generally normal or early. Between June and August damage was done along some of the rivers by floods, but the amount was not extensive. Stem-borer insects ("majrai") have been very prevalent in Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet and, together with other forms of the "ufra" disease, have caused much injury to the broadcast crop in some places. The major portion of the crop, however, promises to give a good outturn.

For transplanted rice the conditions have been almost entirely favourable. Practically speaking, the rains commenced early in April, and there has been no real break since. Two or three times the rainfall was excessive, but not sufficiently so to damage the transplanted crop. The "aus" rice and jute harvests were early, with the result that the fields were replanted sooner than usual. Much high land that in ordinary years is not cropped at all has also been put under transplanted paddy this year. The crop has been affected by attacks of the "ufra" disease and "majra," but to a less extent than broadcast rice.

Acreage.—The estimate of the area cropped last year, as now revised, is 12,201,400 acres. According to the figures furnished by District Officers, the acreage this year is 12,184,400 or 17,000 acres less. This is almost certainly too low, as in some districts, notably Dacca, Rajshahi and Kamrup, the area estimates are smaller than any reports received would justify.

Outturn.—On the average of District Officers' estimates the outturn for the province is 98 per cent. of the normal crop per unit of area. On the basis of a normal of 9 1-2 cwt. per acre, this is equivalent to a total yield of 113,436,800 cwt. The estimate finally adopted for last year was a 105 per cent. outturn, which would yield a total crop of 121,709,000 cwt. It is probable that the estimates both of area and outturn for this year should be slightly higher; but in view of the fact the two more forecasts of this crop have yet to be published, no alternative figures are put forward now.

ASSAM COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop of eastern Bengal and Assam, 1911-12:—

The estimate of the area under cotton is 101,300 acres, the same as given in the first forecast. A good crop is expected in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but in other districts the prospects are only fair.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 16.

There has been practically no rainfall in the north-east India, but an extension has occurred in the south of the Peninsula. A slight disturbance has passed inland from the sea area off the Coromandel Coast. The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Chittaldrug, Trivandrum, and Cuddapah reports one and a half inches; Mangalore and Bellary one; Cuddalore and Mercara, two; Madras and Nellore three. The forecast shows no important change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Foodgrains doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Toria sowings completed. Gram sowings continue.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop prospects improving. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Repessed larger area sown this year.

Mooltan.—All crops doing well. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crops prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Fine weather has set in. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. No further rains expected. Cotton ready for picking.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants healthy, in flower and want more rain. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton plants flowering advanced.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. No further rain expected.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flowering advanced.

Barsi.—Bright, sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants irretrievably ruined by drought. Cotton plants in flower and buds. Cotton in the low grounds doing well but poor on high land. Cotton smaller area sown this year and crop accounts unfavourable. Cotton first sowing in flower and sowing bolls and crop estimate four annas. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat requires rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Hubli.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16th OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity and temperature are equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and damper in other districts. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad; night temperature is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Indore, below at Veraval and equal to it over the rest of the division; night temperature is in excess at Indore, Rajkot and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-east and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is in excess at Akola both during day and at night.

The Konkan.—Light local rain has fallen in the south Konkan. Mormugao records 0·18". Skies are lightly or heavily clouded. Humidity has increased slightly in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is higher than usual at most places.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and light to moderate in the southern half of the Peninsula and heavy on the north Madras Coast. Madras records 3·07" and Cuddapah 1·28". Local rain has been reported from the south Konkan and Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely in the south of the Peninsula and local on the West Coast. A few falls may occur on the north Coromandel Coast and possibly in south Hyderabad.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 16th October, was 29·899 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Dongri-khadi and Dongri	0	0	19
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mabalumi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	11
Total	0	0	89
Same date last year	3	2	72

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LUXA—October 6, at Rockcliffe, Mussoorie, the wife of Douglas H Luxa, Survey of India, of a son.

WILLIAMS—October 9, at Tallfar Estate, Munnar P O, Travancore, the wife of E E Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—HIGHAM—October 10, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev J G S Syme, M A, Henry Alexander Smith, Indian Civil Service, son of the late Herbert A Smith, The Mount, Chepstow, and of Mrs Smith, 4, Belvadere Road, Clifton, to Margaret, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Higham, K C I E, and of Lady Higham, 1, Codrington Place, Clifton.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p. m.

Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim:—"Nearly every time a man is swindled in a bargain it's because he thought he was smart enough to swindle the other fellow."—New York Press.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua," with the English mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Namur	T. Lane
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
A Song (Cornet Solo)	Mona	Adam
B Piccolo Solo	Barbadienne	Barwood
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Straus
Valse	Laura	Millocker
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Galop (Bell Solo)	The Tubaphone	Ord. Hume

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Singapore, China, and Japan s. s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Thursday the 19th instant.—Mails for Seychelles Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s. s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Thursday the 19th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for LamuMombassa, Ibo and Tanga per extra s. s. "Mackgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. tomorrow, (Wednesday.)

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY.—The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, celebrated the annual feast of its Patroness on Sunday in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with a Solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The High Mass was sung by Revd. J. M. Moniz acolyted by Revd. Daniel Fernandes and Revd. R. Luna. The Revd. Leriandre Fernandes, Advocate of the Ecclesiastical Court of Goa, preached an instructive and impressive sermon on charity. After the religious service a general meeting of the members and subscribers of the Society was held in the Goan Union School Hall, presided over by His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun. The report for the year ending 30th September disclosed very useful work by the Society during the year. Over 160 poor were maintained, besides temporary aid to several others being given. The gross income amounted to Rs. 8,073-15-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,800-1-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,273-14-4 in favour of the Society. Mr. B. V. Fernandes gave the poor a dinner at the Society's Asylum. The Society also distributed clothes to its poor, about 160 in number.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.

Bombay, 17th October,

1. To-day Tuesday, the 17th instant, Commanding Officer's Parade. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and Hunting Saddles.

2. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School for Recruits, and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a. m.

Dress—Mufti.

3. Members are requested to draw their arms, accoutrements and saddlery from dead-Quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th October.

876. Detail of Parades.

Monday, the 16th instant—"G" Coy parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a m.

All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Uniform.

II—"B" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.

To day Tuesday, the 17th instant—Buglers Parade at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

Dress—Uniform

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw 2,602 tons, Captain J. C. Hunter sailed yesterday for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri 2,717 tons Captain P. Figari sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia 2,304 tons Captain O. Bartole, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Chesapeake, 2885 tons, Captain W. Reid will sail to-day for Portsaid with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain H Manley, arrived here on Sunday from Basrah, October 7, via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo 67 horses, and 7 cabin and 167 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Koerber, 3157 tons, Captain O Foresti arrived here on Sunday evening from Trieste October 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 951 tons Captain W. C. Morrison sailed yesterday for Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

A telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay from the Port Office, Rangoon, which runs as follows:—"555 shoal with fifteen feet exists entrance Rangoon River China Bakir lighthouse bearing north eighty, west six miles."

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
H I M S Hardinge ...Comdr... ..Luck ....Troopship
H I M S Hayes...Lt Comdr.....Jones .....do
H I M S Minto .....Comdr Labouche .....Troopship
I M S Investigator...Capt. G N Forteath ..R N R.. Survey Str

Islanda.....3361 Peck..... .....M M & Co
Ujina .....3426 Hill ... .M M & Co
Virawa.....2176 Emmett ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 16

Abana .....2709 Witson..... .....
Achlister .....2820 Galt .....W & A Graham & Co
Brilliant Bque ...2659 Grant ....Philadelphia.... Standard Oil Co
Chesapeake.....2886 Read..... Anglo-American Oil Co
Delta.....4780 Martin... ..Shanghai .....25-10... P & O S N Co
Dalton Hall ...2264 Gorst ....
Ildereigh.....2532 Mc Intosh eon.....N F....N F..... W & A Graham & Co
Kinross.....2652 Dracup ....T Morrison & Co
Landaura .....2157 Abbott ....M M & Co
Lisdale .....2183 Talleat ....M M & Co
Langbank .....1966 Rout..... .....
Marsgraf.....2325 Thie...Zanzibar ...A Strandes & Co
Mercurio.....2483 A de Rouffignac.....Texas Co
Madura.....1573 Pratt ..... M M & Co
Narani .....3820 Crosbin ....T Morrison & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Jones ....B & H S N Co
Nawab .....2341 Elliott..... ..Turner Morrison & Co
Pundua .....2128 Morrison .....Gulf.....M M & Co
Seirstad.....617 Larsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Sibiri-n.....2631 Gore .....Jeddah.....B & P S N Co
Zanoni.....2477 Damer .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arioch	2760	Bradley	Hall via Karachi	18-10...	J Finlay & Co
D & B Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Odessa	19-10...	B & P S N Co
H Fonseli	1615	Keach	Zanzibar	12-10...	A Strandes & Co
K Lord Stanley	3056	Clibborn	18-10...	Antwerp...	W & A Graham & Co
M Shah Jehan	1635	McBean	Jeddah	18-10...	Bo H S N Co
N Iskra	2655	Dobrovich	Hamburg	21-10...	J Mackintosh & Co
O Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
P Rechenfels	2306	Klippenberg	...	Hamburg via Kobi	13-10... W & A Graham & Co
Q Mansuri	2032	Gore	Jeddah	18-10...	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
15	Dumra	Manley	Basreh, Oct 7
	Koerber	Foresti	Trieste, Oct 1

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
16	Lhasa	Morrison	Karachi, &c
	Clan Shaw	Hunter	Chittagong, &c
	Capri	Figari	Hongkong, &c
	Bohemia	Bartole	Trieste, &c

The steamer Chesapeake, Reid for Portsaid obtained her portclearance yesterday :—

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.
" Ideleigh for Rotterdam.
" Koerber for Trieste, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 14th October at 11 a.m.

The P and O steamer Delhi, left Hongkong, Oct 14th at 1 p.m.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Vienna, passed Suez on the 15th and is due here on the 26th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, outward bound passed Suez on the 14th and is due here on the 24th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th October.

243. Parades.—Regimental Order 239 dated 14 10 1911, is cancelled

244 Parades—Saturday 21st October 1911:—No 1 and 2 companies Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5.30 p. m.

Train leaves Colaba at 1-10 p. m. Church Gate at 4 45 p. m.

Fall in at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5 30 p m E E. Company as ordered by the Officer Commanding.

245. O R F Class.—A depression ran e finding Class will commence next week, members desirous of joining will parade at the old Saluting Battery at 7 15 a m on Wednesday 25th October.

Dress :—Plain clothes.

246. Gun Layers qualifying examination.—The Gun Layers qualifying examination for the season 1911 12, will be held at Middle Ground on Saturday 28th October. Time of parade will be notified later.

247. Gun Layers as Class.—Members desirous of joining this Class will parade with the qualified layers on Saturday 28th October, at the same time and place.

248. Arms and Accoutrements.—Members who have not yet drawn their Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as soon as possible.

250. Orderly Sergeant.—Orderly Sergeant for the week ending Sunday 22nd October 1911.

No. 1 Company Sergt H. B Gubbins.
No. 2 Company Sergt J. Clarke.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. H. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Result of Spoon Competition of 15th Oct 1911 :—

500 yards.	Score.
Sergt Clyne	34 —1=33
Sergt Gubbins	32 =32
Sapper Mooney	29 +2=31
Sapper Leetham	30 +0=30
Sergt Barker	32 —2=30
600 yards.	**Score.**
Corpl Chard	30 +3=33
Gunner Mitchell	73 +6=31
Sergt Barker	33 —3=30
Sapper Leedham	31 —1=30
Sergt Banks	27 +1=28

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES,
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THOME.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUTSTATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS,
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 17th October, 1911.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

It was the Marquis of Hastings, the greatest of Indian treaty makers, who almost a century ago, set a precedent which has been followed in varying degrees by his successors in the Governor-Generalship. His historic tour of sixteen months' duration through Bengal and Upper India, in the course of which he obtained, "on my simple signature," a loan of two and a half millions sterling from Oudh, brought him into contact with all the indigenous rulers in those regions, and his private diary is among the earliest descriptions we possess of their personalities and surroundings. Railways were, of course, non-existent in his day and the advent of good roads was still awaited, but the arrival of both has made it possible for a modern Viceroy to undertake a progress in fewer days than the number of months occupied by his tour. All the principal States are linked with the great permanent way which traverse India from end to end, and at the termination of each Simla season, the Viceroy devotes a few weeks to the payment of return visits to Princes who have been his guests either on the Himalayan slopes or at the capital, a pleasant and useful exchange of amenities which is much appreciated by these pillars of the Empire. But Lord Hardinge who arrived at Hyderabad on Monday, has not waited for the official expiration of the Simla season before giving in person the imprimatur of his Government to the accession of the new ruler who came into his heritage a few weeks ago. And the warm welcome he has received from the Nizam, his nobles and the people of Hyderabad is probably regarded as full compensation for the allotment of some of his limited leisure to the affairs of the principality which stands at the head of the Protected States and is proud of its designation of "Our Faithful Ally." Speaking in another State some years ago, one of Lord Hardinge's distinguished predecessors said: "There is no object dearer to my heart than to acquire the confidence and goodwill of the Princes of India, and to make them feel with what kindly feelings I regard them, how anxious I am to respect their rights, to maintain their dignity, and to add to their "consideration and izzat." And at a later date the Hyderabadis themselves listened to the declaration of a Governor-General "that there is no ruler whom, upon personal grounds, the Government of India is more desirous of supporting and encouraging in the discharge of his onerous duties than His Highness the Nizam." These sentiments which still would be policy of the King-Emperor's representative towards the States, and which received the most emphatic confirmation and application from the late Viceroy, account for Lord Hardinge's presence at Hyderabad for the purpose of formally recognizing the commencement of a new reign over its thirteen millions of subjects, and by the Mahomedans generally who look to the Nizam for leadership and support in all matters affecting their national interests, the Viceroy's long journey from the Himalayas to the Deccan will be viewed as a fresh proof of the desire of the Government of India to associate themselves with the feelings of their Islami subjects.

Glancing through the remarkable collections of "Country Correspondence" which the Madras Government are delving from their old archives and publishing as object lessons to modern India in the art of empire building, we discern the initiation of a friendship which was fraught with great consequences to the fortunes of the Company when its affairs were not prosperous, and Dupleix' hope to preside over its final extinction in the regions below the Krishna. These time-worn letters yield indubitable proofs that the prescient Mr. Thomas Saunders who was then Governor of Fort St. George realised that Hyderabad was the key of the situation in Southern India, and that all his great diplomatic talents—which have received but scant recognition in contemporary history—were directed towards the frustration of the alliance of its Court with Pondicherry. Incidentally the French Company helped this aspiration onwards by the dismissal of Dupleix and the recall of Bussy from the Deccan State, when he was preparing for a movement which might have resulted in a second and permanent occupation of Madras by the forces of its belligerent rival. It is from this historic period that the alliance of the Nizam and the Company dates, the latest phase of which is being symbolized by the official benison the Governor-General is to pronounce upon the opening administration of a ruler who is the sixth in descent from Mr. Saunders's correspondent of a hundred and fifty years ago. The subsequent treaties with Hyderabad occupy a good many pages of Sir Charles Aitcheson's classic compilation, and it is worth recollecting that the only shadow of disagreement between the two Governments during this long period was produced by the episode which Lord Curzon finally adjusted ten years since. It should not be forgotten also that during the military revolt at the end of the fifties of last century Hyderabad was the bulwark which prevented its spread to South India by its steadfast refusal to give asylum to rebels from other parts of the country, while the splendid services of its Contingent against the mutineers are recounted in the official history of the old Russell Brigade.

These are a few of the outstanding features of a partnership which is unique in the annals of Feudatory India, to which might be added the well-known solicitous interest of Queen Victoria and her two successors for the protection of its autonomous rights and the encouragement of its ruler's efforts to develop a durable administration under his personal leadership. The Queen made her wishes upon these points clear to Lord Ripon, whose treatment of the question which had caused his predecessor to view Hyderabad as a menace to the peace of India, restored the traditional friendship which was further cemented by the policy of non-intervention in its affairs dating from ten years ago. There has since been no break in its continuity, and the gratifying results produced are recorded in its recent financial annals and in the stability which has replaced the fugacious cabinets of an older era. It was the consolidation of these reforms that led Lord Minto to say to the late Nizam: "I needed no assurance of the attachment of your Highness to the British Government, for I know right well that you are indeed and not merely in word the faithful ally of that Government, and it is my earnest wish that all prosperity should rest upon you and your people." The present is the seventh Viceregal visit to Hyderabad, since its inclusion in the official itinerary almost thirty years ago, and from the circumstances attending it is likely to be as memorable as Lord Ripon's presence in the early eighties when he presided at the inauguration of an administration which closed so tragically a few weeks since, for the young Prince who now occupies the *masnad* is as loyal as his predecessor to the oldest alliance in India and will preserve its tradition as faithfully as he did, while he has succeeded to a well-ordered government evolved by the sagacious perseverance of the late Nizam.

Constitutional Crisis in Australia.

The constitutional crisis which we referred to the other day as having occurred in Australia is by no means unique in the history of the States composing the Australian Commonwealth. Serious conflicts between the two Houses of Parliament, like that passed through lately at home, are not so rare in the self-governing colonies. The present crisis has arisen in the colony of South Australia, the most democratic of the six Australian States. That colony is the only one in the Commonwealth, which has a provision made by law against disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament in the State. Apparently that provision made by an Act of ten years ago has broken down and failed to meet the exigencies of the situation now created, hence the drastic measure of a Veto Bill has been introduced, with the result so far of only accentuating the deadlock which exists. Perhaps if the dispute between the two Houses be far prolonged the Government of South Australia will appeal to the Imperial Government at home for settlement, though in the typical instance of a similar conflict in the neighbouring colony of Victoria more than thirty years ago, the Colonial Secretary of the day Michael Hicks-Beach Lord St. Aldwyn, refused to intervene when asked to do so by the representatives of the Government of the Colony, who had specially gone to England for the purpose, and recommended the Colonists to come to a compromise among themselves. The case of Victoria has become historical and is sometimes referred to in the standard constitutional treatises as a typical example of the methods by which a representative Chamber attempts in the last resort to compel the obedience of an Upper House. It also affords some striking points of resemblance to the recent constitutional crisis in England, for in Victoria too, a bill previously rejected by the Upper House was inserted by the Lower House as a clause of an Appropriation or Money Bill and was imperiously demanded that it be passed along with the latter. The Upper House, called the Legislative Council, nothing daunted by this manœuvre, threw out the Appropriation Bill. The Ministry who possessed a majority in the Lower House, thereupon dismissed public officials whom they had no longer the means to pay and attempted to obtain payments out of the Treasury on the strength of a resolutions passed solely by the Lower House. This latter act, however, brought them into conflict with the law of the land, as that required the sanction of both Houses. Both Houses addressed the Crown in England, but the Colonial Secretary as we have said above, acted on non-intervention principles and advised the Crown accordingly. If it could, indeed, be shown that the Upper House rejected all reasonable proposals for a compromise, then perhaps the difficulty might be terminated by extraordinary means, namely, interference of the Sovereign. But this was far from being the case; it was the Lower and not the Upper House which needlessly protracted and embittered the conflict which lasted off and on for three years. The Ministry raised a variety of side issues and endeavoured to provoke a violent crisis. But in the end it was defeated at the polls and a moderate party succeeded making up the quarrel between the two branches of the legislature by a wise compromise to which the Upper House was from the first well inclined. The struggle was, of course, decided by the people, but by the people in their reasonable mood. Dr. Dicey thus refers to the important constitutional points brought out by this Australian case. "The conflict was ultimately decided in accordance with the expressed will of the electors; each party during its course put in force constitutional powers hardly ever in practice exerted in England; as the Council was elective the Ministry did not possess any means of producing harmony between the two Houses by increasing the members of the Upper House." This episode of the last generation is instructive, and we hope the South Australians may profit, in their present troubles, by the experience of their neighbour Victoria.

Criminal Tribes in the United Provinces.

Mr. Douglas Straight in his newly issued, Police report, says that as usual the Criminal tribes of the United Provinces have given considerable trouble throughout the year and have been responsible for the bulk of the crimes of violence against persons and property. Sansiahs, Gidhias, Natts, and Beriahs, are to be found in every corner of the Meerut division. In Meerut and Aligarh the Sansiahs, Gidhias and Beriahs gave the most trouble. A number of Sansiahs were prosecuted for bad livelihood in Meerut. The Aligarh and Muttra districts are infested with Beriahs, but these people, as a rule, confine their operations to pilfering and cutting crops. Three dangerous Bhatu gangs are settled in Budaun under close police supervision. A small proportion of them have been taken under the wing of the Salvation Army. Efforts to find these people employment failed as they refused to work. In Moradabad, the Salvation Army took over the Haburah and Bhatu Settlements at the village Newada, and it is gratifying to learn that considerable progress has been made towards reforming these people. The District Magistrate, Moradabad, writes:—"The Newada Haburahs have been wonderfully civilized. From filthy, naked, howling mendicants they have become contented, industrious and remarkably honest. The younger ones are learning weaving and silk-worm farming and the older managing their land and cutting grass. Some have obtained employment with Europeans. The Shahjahanpur Badaks are another society pest. They confine their operations chiefly to pick-pocketing at fairs and burglaries, but they go far afield in their operations. The Agra district is infested with Haburahs and Kanjars, and during 1910, no less than 42 out of 45 cases of dakaiti were the work of criminal tribes. The Itmadpur colony of Haburahs has been completely broken up and every man arrested has been sent to jail. Some villagers in the district pluckily rounded up a dangerous gang of Kanjars and accounted for every man. During the fight a chaukidar was killed. The Beriahs of Etah have given a lot of trouble. They confine their operations to crop stealing, thieving domestic animals and pilfering cattle and are a thorn in the side of the villagers. It is satisfactory to find that the Naini Tal district now enjoys immunity from crimes of violence attributable to the conviction of a gang of Bhatus in the Moradabad district. In the opinion of Mr. Straight, the problem of dealing effectually with dangerous criminal tribes who prey on the public and live by thieving, robbery and dakaiti is one which should be seriously tackled. It may be possible to reform the younger generation and the Salvation Army are doing noble work in this direction, especially at Gorakhpur, where they have taken over the Doms Settlement and at Moradabad, where a settlement of Haburahs and Bhatus has been entrusted to their charge. Mr. Booth-Tucker has submitted a most interesting report regarding the Jitpur Settlement for Doms, and it is encouraging to learn that there has been a decided improvement in their character and behaviour, but there is a class described by Mr. Booth-Tucker as "won't-be-goods" whom it is hopeless to attempt to reform, and it is to this class that the great majority with whom the police have to deal belong. Until such tribes are notified under the Criminal Tribes Act it is impossible for the police to prevent wholesale depredations by criminal gangs.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

During the past week there has been a commissioners' conference at Darjeeling which has been attended by the leading civilians in Bengal, some of whom have taken a prominent part in the putting down of political crime.

On the night of the 12th instant the shop of a Hindu in the Kohat Bazar, Lahore, was looted by a gang of some fifteen or twenty dacoits. They killed a policeman, but on assistance arriving they had to take flight without carrying off their plunder.

The goods traffic on the B, B, and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd September, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 264,830 maunds with an increase of Rs. 7,600 in the earnings.

A complete system of modern sanitation works, embodying the best features of those of great Western cities, is to be installed in Tokio before the opening of the Exposition arranged in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Mikado's Coronation.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Increased Cost of Living.

"NE TEMERE DECREE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Oct. 2.

Australian centres have jumped into prominence of late as distributing marts for wool grown in the Commonwealth. At one time shipping to England or the Continent for auction was considered the desirable thing, and local sales were looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion by growers. Since then the Australian markets have been so built up that most owners prefer to have their clips disposed of here. The production of wool in the Commonwealth is so great—in 1910 Australia supplied English ports with 314,517,042 lb.—that buyers cannot afford to neglect the home offerings. Consequently experts from all the great manufacturing centres of the world attend the leading sales. With the exception of the Americans, whom the wool from the north and north-east does not suit, they were strongly represented at the opening of the Adelaide series on Thursday week. It was noticeable that several clips from the River Darling district, that previously were sold in Melbourne and Sydney, were catalogued. This is a tribute to the standing of the Adelaide auctions and the energy of the brokers here. The total offering of wool was under 24,000 bales, and of this quantity the bulk was sold at prices quite 10 per cent. below the values ruling at the opening sale last season. This drop was anticipated, for, owing to the industrial troubles in Europe, there has been some nervousness in the trade during the past few weeks. On the lower basis, however, there was keen demand, and growers who quitted their lots at prices ranging from 8 1-2d. to 10 3-4. must have been satisfied. The results show a profitable return to the growers.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

In an address delivered in Melbourne on Sunday the Rev. H. Worrall made the startling assertion that at least 10,000 children in Victoria were not being supported by their parents, and consequently were a drag on the community. In South Australia the State Children's Department has the supervision of only 1,505 children, and through the medium of the Inter-State Destitute Persons Relief Act passed last year an effort is being made to compel defaulting parents to shoulder their responsibility so far as financial contributions towards the support of their children are concerned. When the inter-State conference of State Children's Departments officers was held here about 18 months ago it was agreed that the Act referred to should be presented to the Governments of the various States with a strong recommendation for its adoption the object being to secure uniformity, so that offenders could not escape their obligations by moving from one State to another. So far Tasmania is the only State which has adopted the legislation in addition to South Australia, but the law is hedged round with such restrictions that it is practically useless. It takes about a fortnight to get through the preliminaries and have a summons issued in Adelaide, served on a person in Tasmania; then 30 days have to elapse before the case can be heard, and 30 more days are allowed to permit of an appeal should an order be made against the offender. That means that eight weeks may elapse, and if in the meantime the person concerned escapes to another State the whole operation has to be repeated. Victoria is experiencing the same trouble in regard to the neglect of their responsibilities by parents as South Australia but to a much more serious extent, and doubtless many Victorians have come to this State to evade their obligations. If the Act is to be made effective some of the restrictions must be wiped out. In the case of criminals who wander from one State to another the law is put into motion without delay, but in the case of husbands who desert their wives and families and leave them to the State to look after the law is such that it is almost impossible to bring them to book.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A deputation representative of the Railway Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners' Union this week waited upon the Commissioner for Railways (Mr. J. T. Short) and made an appeal on behalf of members of their union for an increased rate of wage in view of the high cost of living. Mr. Short acquainting the deputationists on that occasion that he would go thoroughly into facts then placed before him and announce his decision a fortnight hence. The appeal made by the loco men was, in short, one asking for a uniform increase to loco-workers of one shilling per day. The deputation was admitted a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the deliberations extended over a couple of hours. In accordance with custom the Press was not admitted. In the course of a brief interview with a "West Australian" reporter subsequent to the withdrawal of the deputation, Mr. Short said that an appeal on behalf of the loco men had been put forward by the deputation, and the whole matter dispassionately discussed. He had, he went on to say, made an offer to the deputationists on behalf of his department. In making an offer do you admit any justification for the appeal on the score of the increased cost of living? asked the reporter. "Well yes. I admit there is some justification for the men's demand for a higher rate of remuneration. At the same time in saying that, I may point out that I have not agreed to grant them the full amount of their claim." Your offer is, then, an attempt at compromise? "Precisely, I am offering a compromise." What have you offered? "Well, I do not feel quite disposed to say at this stage just exactly what my offer was, but I will say this that if it is accepted it means certainly an improvement on the existing conditions which are contained in the working agreement expiring a few months hence." And how do the deputationists view it? "They have simply taken a note of it, and premise that my proposal will be placed before a meeting of the members of the union, and that I will be acquainted immediately after the meeting as to the acceptance of otherwise of the offer." The secretary of the Engine-driver's Firemen and Cleaners' Union (Mr. G. Backshall), when spoken to later in the afternoon, said that the offer put forward by the Commissioner would be considered by members of his union without delay. A meeting would, he added, be held and different officials of the union would leave for various centres this morning in order that the wishes of as many as possible of the railway men affected should be consulted. Questioned further as to what precisely the offer made by the Commissioner had been, Mr. Backshall said that he thought it scarcely politic to make it public at that particular stage.

STRIKE THREATENED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A telegram received from Wollongong states that trade has been very brisk, and all concerned have been congratulating themselves on the bright outlook, but it would appear that an upheaval is likely to take place which will give the coal and other industries a serious set back. It appears that for the past six months the selling prices of coal has been 8s. 3d. instead of 9s. 2d. Under the Wages Board award a reduction of wages should take place in the ratio to the selling price. For some time past the miners have been asking for increases in rates, and should they now be asked to accept a lower rate than at present paid there is no doubt that tools will be downed. The situation is so serious that a special meeting of the delegate board has been called and from the present attitude of the men it can be assumed that the board will vote dead against any reduction. In the meantime it is rumoured that the Government will be asked to step in to prevent a repetition of the previous disastrous strike, for should the southern men come out there seems to be no doubt but that they will be joined by the northern and western miners, as in both localities the men are discontented and it would take but little to fan their discontent into a general strike. The local miners are now working at high pressure, and it is anticipated that coal is being stacked in order to prepare for any contingencies that may arise in the immediate future.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

The Labour section of the Federal Parliament was well represented at the Eight Hours Day celebration dinner in the Tenders Hall on Saturday. The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher), who was well received, said that he had never been one who clung too much to what was called a set wage. He believed that in Australia there was an anomaly. What they ought to say was that there should be a standard of comfort below which the wife and family of no working man should have to exist. That was what they were fighting for. The farmers had no cause to fear that preference to unionists would destroy their industry. He and his colleagues were looking soon to link this Continent east to west with an iron way, and they hoped that the gauge would be made the same from Fremantle to Brisbane Regarding the referenda, Mr. Fisher said that the Government would make another appeal to the country—and he hoped that the vote would be "Yes." It behoved them to sink all differences if they were to succeed.

The State Premier (Mr. McGowen) also spoke of the referenda. He said that the way to prevent the condition of affairs which existed in America as regarded trusts was by Federal control. The establishment of trusts must be fought to the bitter end. The question of whether that power should be given to the Federal Government would be placed before the people again, and he hoped that on that occasion there would be unity.

The president of the Sydney Labour Council (Mr. W. L. Duncan) said that six hours a day was quite enough to work.

The vice-president of the executive (Mr. Farrar) said that their objective was six hours a day, and after that four hours a day.

NE TEMERE DECREE.

The "Ne Temere" decree formed the subject of an interesting reference by Archbishop Wright in his presidential address at the opening of the Anglican Diocesan Synod. "A matter of great public concern," he said, "is the Ne Temere decree upon the subject of mixed marriages promulgated amongst us by the authorities of the Church of Rome. The metropolitan and bishops of the province of New South Wales are issuing a pastoral on the subject, so I will content myself with a brief reference. None of us would dispute the right of the Church of Rome to make rules as regards the marriages of members of her communion and to declare the penalty of expulsion from her body for the contravention of such rules. When, however, the Church of Rome presumes to pass judgment upon the condition of those who are not members of her communion she lays herself open to criticism. I point out that this ne temere decree attempts to throw doubts upon the validity of marriages that are not invalidated by any transgression of the law of God, and which at one time were treated as valid by the Church of Rome herself. Any attempts to weaken the marriage bond in marriages that are permitted by the laws of God does serious injury to the common-life of the community, and in a most mischievous form. It is a direct incentive to some men to repudiate the most solemn obligation. It also needlessly wounds weak souls. As such the action of the Roman Church is most reprehensible. "As a corollary to the issue of this decree we should diligently caution our people against mixed marriages of Roman and non Roman. There is grave danger that they end in domestic discord, if not in the ruin of the home. This leads me on to say that the whole question of marriage deserves our anxious attention in co-operation with other citizens of the State. Marriage lies at the root of social well-being. Happy homes mean a prosperous national life, and any decay in the righteousness of the home life is fraught with the gravest national danger. We all need to protect our race against hasty or clandestine marriages whilst promoting and making easy true marriage."

FEDERAL LAND TAX RETURNS.

The Deputy-Federal Commissioner advertises in to-day's issue the fact that many taxpayers seem to be still of opinion that the returns furnished by them in March last are the returns asked for for this financial year, an impression which is quite erroneous. The returns then required were for the year ended June 30 last. The returns for this year were due on the 31st last month, and those who failed to make them are liable to heavy penalties. Mr. Whitely also points out in regard to leases that the Federal Land Tax Assessment Act, 1910, contains in section 27 a provision which was not operative for purposes of the last assessment and which renders a person who enters into a lease after November 17, 1910, the date of commencement of the Act, liable to be assessed on the full unimproved value of the land in conjunction with any other land he may own. The lessee, however, is entitled to a deduction from the tax assessed to him, in respect of the leased land, of the amount of tax paid by the owner of the land and by any precedent lessee. The lessees who will be effected by this provision in the law will be—(a) Those who do not own any land in their own name, and who have leased since November 17 last land having an unimproved value of £3,000 or over, and (b) those who own land in their own name of an unimproved value which, when added to the unimproved value of the land leased, will amount to £3,000 or over. There will be two classes of lessees in connection with this provision, namely, lessees of land which is exempt under the Act, and lessees of land which is not exempt under the Act. The former are entitled to be assessed on the unimproved value of their leasehold estate, calculated according to the rules laid down in the Federal land tax regulations; the latter will be liable to be assessed on the full unimproved value of the land with the deduction from their tax of the amount (if any) which is payable by the owner or any precedent lessee of the land. In some cases the owner of the land will have no tax to pay, as when he is a resident and owns less than £5,000 unimprove value. In such cases the lessee, if he owns other land sufficient in value to make the total unimproved value of his own land and the leased land over £5,000 (in case of a resident taxpayer) would have to pay the full tax on the land without any deduction.

OVERSEA CARGO FREIGHTS.

The oversea shipping companies, as a result of serious consideration on the question of the additional expenses they carried during the last year or two, due to industrial unrest and increased wages to wharf labourers and coal lumpers, together with the extra charges that have been imposed, have decided to ask shippers of cargo for some portion at least of this burden in the shape of increased freight rates. From to-morrow wool exporters will be called on to pay 11 1-16d. for greasy wool and 13 1-16d. for scoured wool, plus 1c. per bale with 5 per cent. on and 7 1-2 per cent. rebate primage off, instead of 5-8d. and 3-4d., which were the ruling charges of the last wool season. It is proposed to make an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton on tallow and hides, making £2 2s. 6d. per ton, instead of £2 as formerly. When this increase will come into operation has, however, yet to be determined. The question has also been left over for future consideration as to whether there shall be any increase in passenger rates.

THE LABOUR SHORTAGE.

Giving evidence before the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the scarcity of artisans, Mr. W. B. Shaw, a Civil Engineer, said there were buildings in course of erection to the value of £500,000. For next year there were buildings and other works to the value of £1,703,700 to be entered upon, and he estimated the cost of railways and public works under consideration at £1,141,516. Other proposed railway works would raise the total to four millions. He considered that there was a scarcity of skilled workers. Mr. W. Liebe, contractor, said he had been unable to get bricklayers at 12s. day, or stonecutters at 13s. to 14s. a day and the union had been unable to provide carpenters at 12s. a day. Good carpenters demanded £4 per week. Sanitary plumbers were also needed for sewer connection work. He had been delayed in carrying out contracts as the result of scarcity of skilled artisans, and for this reason had declined to accept a contract for £4,000.

INSANITY IN VICTORIA.

"At the beginning of the year there were 5,300 registered insane persons," says Dr. Ernest Jones in his yearly report on hospitals for the insane, laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly to-day. "At the end of the year there were 5,349. At the end of 1909 the ratio was one insane person to 250 of the population, and at the end of 1910 the ratio had become one in 246. The number admitted to public hospitals for the insane was 802, the highest admission rate as yet. The receiving house scarcely provides all the accommodation required to satisfy the demands made upon it."

A.

The first statue of King George erected in his Majesty's Dominions was on Sept. 25 unveiled by the Lord Mayor (Sir F. Vezey Strong) at the Crystal Palace. The bronze effigy, which represents the King in his Coronation robes, is the work of Mr. Arthur Hope of the Manchester School of Art. Standing on the head of the Empire Avenue, it is sixteen feet high.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

GREAT PREPARATIONS OF THE REBELS.

Rapid Manufacture of Guns and Shot.

MORE TROOPS JOIN THE REVOLT.

PEKING, Oct. 15.

The censorship keeps people in ignorance regarding the situation in the south, but there is considerable excitement and continuous runs on the Chinese banks, depositors transferring their funds to the foreign banks.

The Consuls at Hankow are advising that European women and children be sent away, and steamers have been engaged to convey them to Shanghai.

The telegraphs are now in the hands of the rebels. Communication with Hankow is cut off.

Three thousand Honan troops, encamped to the north of Hankow, have joined the revolutionists. The rebel arsenal at Hanyang is working double shifts, and is turning out 25,000 rounds of ammunition daily. One hundred and forty field-guns are ready.

Two thousand rebels have occupied Keating. The rebels are consistently protecting the churches, and are issuing passports to the missionaries.

PEKING, Oct. 15.

All the theatres are closed. The entire Imperial Guard division has arrived.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.

The gunboat "Mandjour" has left Vladivistok for Hankow.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A message to the *Times* from Peking states that the War Minister and staff left for the south yesterday afternoon, and that by Tuesday 34 transport and trains, conveying 24,000 troops will have left for Hankow.

HANKOW, Oct. 16.

In view of the possibilities of severe fighting, the Consul has ordered all the British subjects to leave Wuchang, Hangyang, Hankow and Kwargsi.

The Chinese Minister of Finance has issued a million taels to relieve the money stringency. The price of rice has risen 20 per cent.

AMERICAN TRUST LAW.

Dissolution of the Tobacco Combine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The American Tobacco Company publishes plans for its dissolution under the order of the Supreme Court.

The Company divides into four companies, none of which will have a controlling interest in the tobacco business, and all agreements hindering competition will be abrogated.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Spanish Troops Repulse Tribesmen.

MADRID, Oct. 15.

The tribesmen attacked the Spanish position at Izhafen yesterday. General Ordonez was wounded, receiving two bullets in the chest. A captain, a lieutenant and sixteen men were also wounded.

The enemy withdrew at nightfall, losing many killed and wounded.

MADRID, Oct. 16.

General Ordonez has succumbed to his wounds.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The ferocity of the Moorish attacks on the Spanish positions at the Xert River has taken the Spaniards by surprise. The Moors crossed the river in face of the artillery fire and attacked the Spaniards furiously. The Spanish losses, especially among officers, are undoubtedly severe, though they are officially minimised.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Statement by Liberal Newspaper.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The *Daily Chronicle* foreshadows that Mr. Winston Churchill will replace Mr. Birrell, who, this paper says, is retiring through ill-health, and will assist Mr. Asquith in piloting the Home Rule Bill through the House.

The paper adds that Colonel Seely will replace Lord Haldane, who will receive a high judicial appointment.

Mr. Birrel will be offered a position as a Lord of Appeal, and a Ministerial post will be offered to Mr. John Robertson.

[Mr. John Mackinnon Robertson, who it is here suggested is destined for promotion was elected for the Tyneside division of Northumberland in 1906. He is a journalist, author and lecturer of strongly-marked individuality. He is the principal surviving member of the old Secularist movement, headed by Mr. Bradlaugh. He joined Mr. Bradlaugh in conducting the "National Reformer" in 1884, and edited it after the latter's death until it ceased publication in 1893.]

VICEROY OF CANADA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

An unprecedented welcome was given to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their arrival at Ottawa, the crowds at several points being so enthusiastic as to get beyond the control of the police.

RETIREMENT OF A BANKER

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Mr. Townsend, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is retiring.

[This telegram refers to Mr. A. M. Townsend, who has been in the service of the Bank for forty years and is manager of the London branch. He is a brother of the late Mr. G.H. Townsend, who prior to his death in this city some years ago was manager of the Bombay branch. The latter will be remembered as a prominent member of the Bombay Hunt and a well-known figure on the race-course.] £0

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Turkish Troops Short of Food.

MALTA, Oct. 16.

Cholera in Tripoli is slowly spreading. The number of deaths up to the present is six.

The last batch of fifteen thousand men of the Italian expedition to Tripoli sailed secretly on Saturday.

They take with them a number of automobiles specially equipped to pull heavy weights over the desert sand. The Turkish troops behind Tripoli appear to be in desperate straits for want of food.

The Italians have succeeded in stopping a hundred camel loads of provisions, which were leaving the town yesterday in twos and threes.

The attempts of the Turks to seize barley and cattle has caused the Sheikhs of the inland tribes to cut off supplies. They are now attacking small bodies of the Turks, whenever the opportunity offers.

It is stated that the conference arranged for yesterday between the Italian Ambassador in Berlin, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, has been postponed, the Emperor William having sent for the Ambassador to confer with him at his hunting lodge at Hubertusstock.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

An Italian destroyer struck a rock while entering Tripoli on Friday, and is now a total wreck.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Indignation at Chancellor's Speech.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Unionist papers are most indignant at Mr. Lloyd George's description of the Unionist efforts to improve the Insurance Bill as obstruction, and assume that the object of the speech is to make the Bill purely a party measure with a view to justifying the use of the closure, and so to enable the Government more speedily to clear the ground for Home Rule and Welsh disestablishment. The papers declare that their friendly attitude to the Bill will not be changed by the speech, though they will repudiate responsibility for the defects and injustices, which are inevitable in such circumstances.

ITALIAN DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

GENOA, Oct. 15.

The fourth Italian "Dreadnought" has been launched here.

EARTHQUAKE NEAR ETNA.

CATANIA, Oct. 16.

Twenty people were killed and twenty-four injured as the result of an earthquake at Lamacchia on the Eastern slope of Mount Etna.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Mantua" left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day, with the outward mails of the 6th instant.

THE ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

Before the Special Tribunal to-day, M. Rama Suba Iyer was examined pro-prosecution. He was a timber merchant of Shencottah and deposed as follows. He knew Dharamraja Iyer about ten days' prior to the murder of Mr. Ashe. Dharamraja Iyer gave the witness certain papers to distribute among his friends. Five or six copies were handed over to him and he distributed them to certain persons who were playing at cards. The paper was of one-eight size of foot cap sheet. He looked at the first and the last sheets. The first one ran as follows :—"After perusal pass it on to your friend." The paper was called "The oath to join Abhinava Bharat Association." Witness understood suggestions and recommendations contained in the papers which purported to recommend the murder of the Englishmen. One Annavi Iyer asked witness where he got the papers from and witness said that they were given to him by Dharamraja Iyer. Annavi Iyer said that they should be destroyed as it was owing to papers such as these that Chidambaram Pillay got into trouble. Witness questioned Dharamraja Iyer as to where he got the papers from and the latter requested him not to tell the anybody that he had given the papers to him. Witness had some copies in his house which he destroyed when he heard that enquiry was being conducted with regard to the murder of Mr. Ashe. Cross-examined by Mr. Allum, he said he was a loyal subject of the Travancore Government and had no feelings of hatred to the British Government. He did not hand the papers over to the authorities fearing that he might himself be implicated. When Dharamraja Iyer first handed the papers over to him he did not ask witness not to tell anybody where he got the papers about twenty days after the murder of Mr. Ashe.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

There are at present two difficulties in the way of the forthcoming Indian National Congress. The members have not yet been able to find a President, and, if nothing is decided at the next meeting of the Reception Committee, to be held to-morrow, the matter will have to be referred to the All India Congress Convention to be held at Mayo Hall, Allahabad.

The second difficulty is in regard to the signing of the first article of convention by the delegates. The non-Conventionists refuse to sign it because the articles were not considered at any meeting of the Congress. A private conference of the non-Conventionist leaders of Calcutta was held recently and a manifesto will shortly be issued requesting the delegates not to sign the convention articles before entering the Congress pandal.

HON. Sir T. R. Wynne will leave Simla about the middle of next month and inspect the railway arrangements for the Royal party at Delhi and Bombay.

THE Maharaja of Durbhanga on leaving Meerut will visit Aligarh, Delhi and Benares to raise funds for the Hindu University.

THE VICEREGAL VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

Brilliant Ceremony of Welcome.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 16.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Hyderabad this morning at 8-15 accompanied by Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, Military Secretary, and the following Aides-de-Camp :—Major the Hon. H. J. Fraser, Captain the Hon. Weld Forester, Captain W. Muir, Captain J. J. Astor and Captain the Hon. E. Hardinge. At 6 a.m. H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad and Major Minchin, First Assistant Resident, went to Lingampalli, three stations away and met the Viceregal train which halted for half an hour for *chota hazri*. Here his Excellency was introduced to the Nawab Framroz Jung, Collector of the District. Mr. Pendlebury, Agent, Mr. Gaye, Traffic Manager, and Mr. George, Locomotive Superintendent, N. G. S. Ry. and Mr. Thomas, Superintendent of Police, accompanied the train from Wadi and it steamed into the station punctually to time. On the platform there had assembled long before the arrival of the special a brilliant array of Hyderabad nobles and the British and Hyderabad officials.

Col. Pinhey, the Resident, Maj.-Gen. Woon, Commanding the 9th Division, and Generals Kenyon-Slaney, Rodwell and Burton were the early arrivals, and just five minutes before the arrival of the train, H. H. the Nizam, accompanied by Col. Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk, his Secretaries and Aides-De-Camp, arrived in a State motor-car and was accorded a salute. Col. Pinhey received His Highness who was dressed in a black mourning suit with a gold aigretted turban. He received a very warm welcome from his nobles and talked among them until the Viceregal train arrived, when he stepped forward to meet His Excellency the Viceroy. Col. Pinhey then presented several of the senior nobles and British officers and His Excellency accompanied by H. H. the Nizam, inspected the Guard of Honour of the 2nd Imperial Service Lancers drawn up on the right of the platform under the command of Lieut. Azmuth Ulla.

His Excellency with H. H. the Nizam, Col. Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk and Viscount Hardinge then drove to the Residency. Meanwhile, the Nizam's Field Artillery drawn up outside the station portico fired a salute of 31 guns. A Guard-of-Honour composed of the Nizam's Own 3rd Infantry under Lieut. Stephens accorded a Royal Salute and a full escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards, commanded by Major Dyer, swung into position and led the procession to the Residency.

A PICTURESQUE REGIMENT.

A vast concourse of people had assembled in the station precincts and the route to the Residency, which was effectively decorated with bunting, was lined with H. H. the Nizam's troops. The picturesque Myseram Regiment was drawn up at Abid's Corner and attracted much attention at the Residency. A Guard-of-Honour composed of 100 rank and file, with band and colours of the King's Light Infantry under the command of Capt. Barnys, presented an exceedingly smart appearance. At left angles to them was another Guard-of-Honour of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles under Capt. Hosken. H. E. the Viceroy inspected the Guards and expressed great pleasure at the turn out. He thanked Capt. Hosken saying that he took a great interest in the volunteers of India.

At 9-30 His Excellency received H. H. the Nizam's four Sirdars in what is called the "Mizaj Pursi" deputation. A battery of the Royal Field Artillery fired a Royal Salute of 31 guns on His Excellency's arrival at the Residency.

The police arrangements at the railway station and the order kept along the route of the procession were noticeably good. His Excellency the Viceroy who was dressed in grey morning suit looked well and seemed greatly pleased with the reception given him by the people of Hyderabad. Two triumphal arches had been erected along the route bearing the words "Welcome to Hyderabad."

H. H. the Nizam paid a visit to H. E. the Viceroy at the Residency at 10-30 a.m. His Highness arrived in his State carriage escorted by a squadron the A. C. Guard of of Honour furnished by the Kings Light Infantry. He was met on the Residency steps by the Military Secretary who escorted him up the steps where H. E. the Viceroy came forward to greet. The visit was very short. The British Artillery fired a salute of 21 guns. H. H. the Nizam left the Residency in a motor car at 11 a.m. The streets of Hyderabad leading to the Chow Mohalla Palace were cleared preparatory to the visit of H. E. the Viceroy to H. H. the Nizam.

The streets were lined with troops and dense masses of people crowded behind them. The Viceroy and staff arrived exactly at mid-day at the Palace and was met by H. H. the Nizam and Col. Pinhey preceded by A.-D.-C's. His Highness the Nizam walked with His Excellency the Viceroy to the Durbar Hall where all the principal nobles and officials of State had assembled. Entering the gorgeous Durbar Hall which looked at its best His Excellency was conducted to two gold chairs beneath a canopy of shimmering red and gold cloth where His Excellency and His Highness sat conversing for a few minutes. "Nuzzars" were then presented to His Excellency by the leading noblemen, the "pan-supari" was offered to His Excellency the Viceroy from the hands of H. H. the Nizam and the visit came to an end.

H. E. the Viceroy motored this afternoon to Bolarum where he engaged himself in a pleasant game of golf on the well known Bolarum Links. Afterwards he visited the historic Mess House of the Hyderabad Contingent and returned in the evening by motor to the Hyderabad Residency where a quiet dinner was held.

COOLIE CANVASESRS PROSECUTED.

Alleged Decoying Labour for Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, Oct. 16.

A trial of considerable interest to the planting community of India and Ceylon is to be opened in the District Magistrate's Court here on the 18th instant.

The prosecution allegations are understood to be as follows :—Not long ago three Indian labour canvassers toured the Mysore Province and secured about 200 coolies for plantation work in Ceylon holding out to them the most brilliant prospects. But the coolies being greatly disillusioned at the end of their journey as to high wages and other attractions on the estates which employed them and, so the story goes, chartering a train to themselves went to the Colombo Supreme Court and petitioned the Judges regarding the duplicity of which they were the alleged victims. The police interfered and the Coolies thereupon squatted in gypsy style in the "pettah" of Colombo pending response to their petition which they had forwarded to Mr. Richards the District Magistrate of Bangalore The result so far is that the British Resident has ordered the Public Prosecutor here to take proceedings against the canvassers, two of whom have been apprehended for the purpose and their trial takes place shortly.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Rain and Floods Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOBO, Oct. 16.

It is steadily pouring with rain. The encroachments of the swollen river give rise to the fear that the whole camp may become flooded. The ceaseless procession of timber and wreckage goes on, a dead elephant coming down stream yesterday. Had it been possible to retrieve him from midstream the Naga carriers would have eagerly made use of him for rations. Thanks to the care and attention bestowed on sanitation, the health of the camp, in spite of the very adverse conditions prevailing, is quite satisfactory. Every effort is being made to prepare for the advance of troops and carriers are being practised in the procedure to be adopted in case of an attack. Selected Nagas are to act as scouts during the advance, and the five carrier corps; each under the charge of a British officer, are now allotted to their respective duties. In view of the deterrent effect of the rains and floods on any necessary preparations for a forward movement, it would appear regrettable that the concentration of the force could not have taken place later. The rainfall is known to be enormous, and, in the Assam Valley, floods always formed one of the chief obstacles to the Mahomedan invaders. Telegraphic communication with Dibrugarh has broken down and the postal service, owing to the floods, is irregular.

A detailed estimate of the cost for the Abor expedition is under preparation.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Progress of the Pageant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Frank Lascelles, who has arrived here from London, will take immediate charge of the work to which the Pageant Committee of the Royal Reception have appointed him. One of the first steps that will be taken will be to make a thorough canvas of those interested in Calcutta, and draw up an outline of the pageant, its approximate cost, its features, and then to begin to make up an elaborate and impressive spectacle. To this end, a meeting of the Pageant Committee will be called to-day, and a conference will be held between Mr. Lascelles, and the members when the actual work will begin in earnest.

SUGGESTED MOTOR-CAR PROCESSION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

It is estimated that over 200 new motor-cars of various makes have arrived in Calcutta during the past month which will go into service in time for the Durbar. About half of these, it is understood, have been ordered for the Government of India for official purposes.

It is now suggested, in connection with festivities here, that a motor procession be organised and that the cars be decorated appropriately for the occasion.

Extensive street improvements are being pushed on as fast as possible in order that the Calcutta highways be in a presentable condition for the King's visit. This winter, the Chowringhee Road has been repaired in many places. The Government Place, Dalhousie Square, the Strand and many side roads are undergoing repairs such as will be a credit to the city when finished.

ANDHERI CELEBRATIONS.

Yesterday a large meeting was held at Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes bungalow to consider a suitable method of celebrating Their Majesties' visit to India. The meeting was attended by all the leading gentlemen of Andheri and the surrounding villages. Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes took the chair. A considerable sum of money has been collected already for the purpose of entertaining all the children of Andheri and the surrounding villages on the 12th of December, and, if it is possible, it is the intention of the Committee to erect some permanent memorial such as a school to celebrate this great occasion.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

Adulteration of Food-stuffs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 16.

In consequence of the famine, the following modification has been made by the Agency authorities in the rules relating to the confinement of stray cattle :—If the owners of impounded animals do not appear to claim their animals within three days they will be sold by auction by the officer-in-charge of the cattle-pound.

The Administrator, Junagadh State, can afford grazing to a large number of cattle. The charge will be Rs. 5 per head with a guarantee of water supply and Rs. 3 per head without a guarantee of water supply.

The Dewan Saheb, Jamnagar State, has issued a circular directing the merchants not to adulterate grain for selling purposes. Corn is imported from Karachi in large quantities and it is expected that the rates will go down.

On account of the present dearness of food-stuffs the Thakore Saheb of Morvi has been pleased to transmit an order from England announcing his decision to grant an allowance to all servants drawing salaries up to Rs. 10 per mensem at the rate of one-fourth the amount of their pay.

THE KHARAN TROUBLE ENDED.

Murdered Khan's Son Installed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The escort which accompanied the eldest son of the murdered Khan of Kharan to Kharan has returned to Quetta after seeing Sardar Habibullakhan installed as the Khan of Kharan. The expedition was a complete success, all supposed murderers of the late Sardar Yakub Khan being arrested. No further trouble is anticipated as the rightful owner has been recognised. Major Webb Ware with a guard of one hundred rifles has remained in Kharan to settle certain matters, but it is expected that he will shortly return to Quetta. Mir Amir Khan, the usurper, is under penition in Quetta.

General Sclater, Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division, has expressed his approval of and satisfaction with the manner in which the escort with the political mission in Kharan has carried out its duties under trying conditions. The escort was under the command of Col. Jacob, 106 h Pioneers.

SANCTION has been given to the appointment of an Assistant Secretary, Provincial Legislative Council, Burma.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Correspondence with the Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA Oct. 16.

During last week, when the H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya visited Simla, the following correspondence, regarding the proposed Hindu University, passed between the Maharaja, who represents the promoters and the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Butler, respectively. H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga wrote :—

You are aware that there is a widespread feeling amongst the Hindu public to establish a Hindu University on such lines as may be approved and sanctioned by the Government of India. More than one project has been put forward in this connection, but we think it very necessary before any further action is taken in the direction of producing the scheme, which will be generally acceptable to the Hindu public, that we should try to obtain from you a clear indication of the lines on which the Government will be prepared to support the idea of a Hindu University. I am quite convinced that Hindus will be only too happy to carry out loyally any direction that Government may be pleased to give them and will accept thankfully any suggestions that you may be pleased to make. I hope that you will very kindly place this letter for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Butler's reply was follows :—I have received your letter of the 10th instant, in which you refer to the widespread movement amongst the Hindu public to establish a Hindu University on such lines as may be approved and sanctioned by the Government of India. To the different schemes put forward and to the desirability of my making a pronouncement as to the lines on which the Government will be prepared to support the idea of a Hindu University, you add that you are quite convinced that the Hindus will be only too happy to carry out loyally any directions that the Government may be prepared to give them and will thankfully accept any suggestions that I may be pleased to make. You will understand that, in the absence of definite and detailed schemes, it is not possible for me at present to do more than indicate certain conditions on which the Government of India must insist as antecedent to the recognition by the Government of a movement for the establishment of a Hindu University.

These are :—(1) The Hindus should approach the Government in a body as the Mahomedans did; (2) a strong, efficient and financially sound college with an adequate European staff should be the basis of the scheme; (3) the University should be a modern university differing from the existing Universities mainly in being a teaching and residential University and offering religious instruction; (4) the movement should be entirely educational; and (5) there should be the same measure of Government supervision and opportunity to give advice as in the case of the proposed University at Aligarh.

I need scarcely add that it would be necessary hereafter to satisfy the Government of India and the Secretary of State as to the adequacy of the funds collected and the suitability in all particulars of the constitution of the University. The Government of India must of course reserve to itself full power in regard to all details of any scheme which they may hereafter place before the Secretary of State, whose discretion in regard to the movement, and any proposals that may arise from it, they cannot in any way prejudice. I may add that the Government of India appreciate the spirit of the concluding passage of your letter and that you can count on the ungrudging co-operation of myself and the department in furthering any scheme that may commend itself to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

MEERUT, Oct. 16.

A public meeting was held here to-day in support of the Hindu University movement. The Maharaja of Darbhanga was voted to the Chair and in opening the meeting said :—

Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for the cordial reception you have accorded to me and the members of the Hindu University deputation and for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at this gathering. The question of a Hindu University has long been in the air. Many years ago the idea presented itself to the Bharatha Dharma Mahamandal. My friend, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been long working at it with his usual energy and unrivalled powers of organisation. You are aware, gentlemen, that several projects more or less crude have been put forward for the favourable consideration of the public. I was convinced, however that before the Hindus could draw up any complete scheme which would be generally acceptable it was absolutely necessary to get some indication of the wishes of the Government on the subject. In a conversation I had at Allahabad in July with Pandit Madon Mohan Malaviya on the subject I told him that I could attend public meetings in support of the cause after I had been assured of the support of the Government of India that the scheme would receive and that ample facilities would be afforded for the study of the religion of our forefathers under the auspices of the leaders of the Sanatana Dharma. It was then decided that I should approach the Government and ascertain its views. I came to Simla in August with this object, but was informed that the question was under the consideration of the Government and that it would take some weeks to get a reply. I returned to Simla last week and had an opportunity of discussing the matter with my friend the Member for Education. I am now in a position to tell you, gentlemen, that the response has been most favourable. I do not believe that Hinduism is helplessly divided into different irreconcilable creeds and sects, on the contrary I take it that on essential points we are agreed. Our sacred religion lays down the rules of proper conduct, we call it "Dharma" common to all, although different ways and methods have been prescribed by our wishes to suit the people. It meant knowledge and right action based on such knowledge true education then should not stop with physical and intellectual training. Rules of conduct were held to be as useful and obligatory as knowledge of books. I join in the movement for the University in the earnest hope that it will produce this happy combination and that the boys whom it shall turn out will be God loving, faithful, loyal to their Sovereign, devoted to their country, fit in every way to take their place in the great future that lies before them." The Maharaja then read the correspondence which passed between him and the Honorable Member for Education.

DEATH OF CALCUTTA BARRISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The death took place at Kerseong last night of Mr. Henry Norman Morrison of hemorrhage. The deceased was a well known Barrister of the Calcutta High Court and the author of "Hints of Advocacy and Law of Arbitration." He was about twenty-five years old and leaves a wife and three children. At the High Court this morning the Bench and Bar expressed regret and sympathy. He defended some accused in the Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy Case.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders are issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army, from Head-quarters at Ootacamund on October 10 :—

106th Hazara Pioneers.—Major G. L. Carter, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. P. A. Elphinstone permitted to retire.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).—Captain V. K. Birch, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander vice Lieut.-Colonel E. de Wintle transferred to the 13th Cavalry.

106th Hazara Pioneers.—Captain W. C. W. Hawkes, Double Company Commander "pro tem," is confirmed in that appointment, and Captains C. L. Peart, H. W. Ashburner, G. P. Grant, D.S.O., W. L. S. Meiklejohn and E. R. C. Wyatt, Double Company Officers, to be Double Company Commanders "pro tem" vice Lieutenant-Colonel A.P.A. Elphinstone permitted to retire.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Many are beginning to wonder, and ask, whether it is likely that Auction Bridge has come to stay; whether the temporary eclipse of Straight Bridge is permanent? It is seldom that a new game comes in attains as much popularity as Auction Bridge certainly has, without more completely effacing its precursor. Old Bridge dies hard, and unlike Whist, has a solid body of faithful adherents to-day. Whist died almost a sudden death, and it was early clear, that no devotion, no conservatism, would avail to revive it. And speaking generally the movement of card games, seems to have for its banner, Vestigia nulla retrorsum. I doubt, though, whether Straight Bridge has died, or even been definitely worsted. Still more do I begin to doubt whether Auction is really an improvement. It has many glaring defects. Worst of all it is a sore trial to the temper. It has broken many life long friendships. These will bear any ordinary strain, but there is a limit, and that limit is soon reached and lightly overleapt by the ebullient Auction Bridge player. A man who calls you out of a certain three hearts, into a wild cat three no Trumps, may have seemed up to that moment fully deserving of your most intimate confidences, your placid and deeply rooted esteem. But such a shock is a revelation of depravity, which shakes the structure of friendship to its foundations and commonly ends by bringing it down in ruins. So many explanations are required from both sides and assume a torrid, not to say venomous form, as the discussion rages, to the accompaniment of silent and sardonic smiles on the faces of your opponents, meaningly gloating over the score.

In every card game wise players recognized that you had to play your men as knowingly as you played your cards. But this principle is wildly extended in Auction Bridge. Temperament is everything, sense principle, rules, all more dust and nothingness. Particularly after dinner. Generously heated with pink and bubbly wine, the naturally vivacious and sanguine become audacious, reckless wooers of that most fickle of all God desses Fortune. "Sit Fortuna adest audium Numen abest" is all very well, but the cautious player who has to account for large monthly deficits to an anything but placens Uxor (who wants mushroom hats, and moon light paddling costumes for herself) by shallow hints of mistaken liberality when the plate was being handed round, has an invincible hatred of these vague hypothetical tags. Your partners may and often do the maddest merriest things, at which you would smile happily if they were not your partners, and you had not to pay for the too brief moments of thrilling expectancy. And when the inevitable cataclysm has overtaken you and you begin to wonder for what aberration in a former state, you have been given such a profligate partner, he will, in all human probability weigh in with the most surprising reasons to justify his venture.

It is this unwelcome essay in logic which is usually the last straw. Recriminations, tu quoques, hurtle about, and one ends by entertaining a much depreciated opinion of the other's sanity. No one who sits and philosophically watches the progress of Auction Bridge, conducted by men of wholly different temperaments can fail to have been struck by the recurrence of these cyclones and the electric atmosphere in which for the rest of the session the game goes on. Old Bridge had its trials; the irreconcilables who always did and always didn't call a precautionary spade, would in older times have settled their bitter differences, in the cold grey of the morning, pistols for two coffee for one. But at least there was a clearly defined battle ground and you knew what you had to expect. In Auction Bridge the conflict breaks out anew over the whole field of play, and its acrimony is heightened by the consideration that it never can be controlled or narrowed down to a general issue. You are from first to last in a strange land full of the most unexpected possibilities. Your partner may for the moment have his idea of what information he intends to convey, while you have yours; and the inevitable end is that you misunderstand each other, lose heavily, and then feel it a point of honour each to convince the other, that he was the worst kind of Ass.

Here is a simple instance. I do not give it, because it was very glaring, very wrong or telling more against the one player than the other; but just because it occurs to me, and shows how easy it is to offer "information" which is sadly misunderstood. South calls One Club. (when I give the hands, you will see that that was the fons et origo malorum.) West called One Heart. North who held King and two small Hearts; a single small club; Six Diamonds to the Queen; and King and two small Spades; thought it safer to overcall in to Diamonds, than go straight into No Trumps. East bid Two Hearts. South, countered with four Clubs, and West went into Three Hearts. Now what was North to do? Here was a fine supply of information of a sort. He reasoned it out this way; First South had an auxiliary No Trumper or he wouldn't have called One Club. The Heart calls make it impossible that he can have anything in that suit. He hasn't backed up my Two Diamonds, therefore he must have a very strong Spade suit, supported by at least one or more immediate tricks in Clubs. I can stop the Hearts, which will be opened. I shall make at least five tricks in Spades, and I hope at least two in Clubs, so that if I call three No Trumps I can only go down one, at the worst. My Diamonds are no use at No Trumps, but they can't get far away in that suit. So with a light heart he called Three No Trumps. He was immediately doubled, and over what followed I should like to draw a decent veil. Hearts were opened of course, and South coyly displaced seven clubs Q. J. high; three Spades, Ace high; one small Diamond, and two small Hearts. N. made the King of Hearts and the Ace and King of Spades and the Adversaries enjoyed themselves very much.

When thoughts at first too deep for words, allowed N. and S. to break forth into the usual vituperations, S. explained that his one and only notion in calling four clubs was to tell his partner that he had no Diamonds. N. protested that the information, on that basis, was too costly. My informants tell me that S. had at least the decency to withdraw himself to the bar after displaying his hand, till the issue was known. Of course this hand of South, never was a one club hand at all, as I have been tediously insisting since I commenced these papers. It is no excuse for calling one club that you may (if you are left in) make the odd trick in that suit. One club means one thing and one thing only, I have a moderately certain and speedy trick in Clubs if there are no trumps, and I have fair backing in other suits. "Oh many a cup, must drown the memory."

Such happenings compel one to doubt the inherent goodness and nobility of human nature, and breed an atrabilious pessimism. To turn to another topic. It is as well, if you want to play sound, healthy Auction Bridge to count the cards. Not long ago, I watched a game at which several distinguished players were engaged (after dinner). The wine had been good and abundant. As the hands went on, the more thoughtful, refrained in the most uncommon way from criticism, and seemed vaguely anxious to turn the conversation to neutral themes, the weather, the Italian war; while their eyes were veiled and haunted with suspicion. Towards the end of the first game, one dashing player called No Trumps and made what he called a small slam; it was amazing to all how he had cleared his long suit. Only a missing King somewhere. There were only 11 tricks in that small slam, and the tension had become unbearable. So that one taking his courage in both hands, and at the risk of incurring the reproach that the Caucasian was played out, and that there were visions about, hesitatingly enquired after the whereabouts of that much desiderated king. Then they found out that they had been having a pleasantly novel game with only 48 cards. Still the man who made the small slam could not be persuaded that had he only had four cards more, he would have made a big slam.

ACE OF SPADES.

BOATING FATALITY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

A boating fatality on the river yesterday evening led to Sergt.-Sergeant F. J. Baxendale being drowned. The deceased, with a companion, was on the river near Kirkee Arsenal Pumping Station when the boat was upset by a sudden gust of wind. Both were thrown into the water, but Baxendale sank before help could reach him. His companion was rescued by some native men from the Pumping Station.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

MOTOR LORRIES FOR WAR OFFICE.

A provisional scheme has been issued by the War Office for subsidising petrol motor lorries already manufactured and owned by civilians. It is to come into force pending the issue of the full terms under which the War Department will subsidise vehicles built to certain specifications. The lorries are divided into two classes—"A," capable of carrying a useful load of three tons; and "B" capable of carrying a useful load of 30cwt. The vehicles will only be purchased in case of national emergency, and will not be enrolled for hire purposes or manœuvres. They will be subsidised for a period of two years, the initial subsidy being paid in accordance with a fixed scale when the lorry is first enrolled. Half-yearly inspections of subsidised vehicles will be made. In case of purchase the price to be paid by the War Department shall be the then value, plus 25 per cent., provided the value thus calculated shall never be greater than the original cost of the vehicle and never less than 30 per cent. of such cost. In the case of a vehicle being found unserviceable when delivered the War Department may reject the same. If an enrolled vehicle is totally disabled through accident or other cause, the owner shall, at once, notify the War Department, and unless an equally suitable vehicle is presented within three months, a proportion of the initial subsidy fee shall be returned to the War Department by the owner. Should an owner desire to sell his vehicle during the period of enrolment, he will apply to the War Department for permission, giving the name and address of the prospective purchaser.

The War Office scheme for subsidising motor lorries with a view to purchasing them in time of national danger will almost certainly, if it comes to be generally adopted, greatly affect the commercial motor. The full terms have not yet been announced, provisional particulars only having been issued, but the essence of the scheme lies in the proposal to give owners a subsidy of £15 per lorry per year, in addition to an initial subsidy varying with the type of car, on condition that in time of national danger the Government shall be entitled to purchase the cars at a price in fixed proportion to the original cost of the car and the time it has been in use. "The financial side of the proposal will require close consideration and much calculation, but in principle I certainly think our members will approve of it," said Mr. Jules de Mesny, president of the Automobile Co-operative Association, and of the International Association. "I have not yet gone into the financial side, but I think it may be taken that owners of lorries will respond readily, provided the financial proposals are found to be fair and reasonable. Motor-car owners are willing to perform their patriotic duties, but they already pay their share very fully in the form of taxation, and naturally they cannot be expected to take the scheme up if it means an additional financial burden on them. So far as I see at present the scheme strikes me as excellent, and I certainly think an association could prove very useful in its promotion, as our members represent the ownership, probably, of a much larger number of commercial motor-cars than any other body in the country. The owners will probably respond to the proposal and since the use of the motor lorry is extending with quite remarkable rapidity, the War Office should soon have at its command all the lorries it could require. When one considers the possibilities which motor lorries afford of rapid conveyance in all directions, not only of goods but of troops, and remembers that the range of a goods lorry could be as much as 200 miles in a day, it is obvious that a large supply of these vehicles would have a great effect in time of war. "Alterations in tactics that may come about through this agency are, however, a matter for military experts. I welcome the idea, because of the benefit which I imagine will result to the commercial motor. Personally, I think that the future of the motor car industry lies with the lorry and the light delivery car. Its great advantage is that it costs nothing when not in use, and is only expensive while running, whereas the horse is expensive all the time, whether running or not. The drawback is the initial capital expenditure, and the War Office scheme would prove beneficial to commerce by lightening this initial cost to the extent of the subsidy. This should greatly stimulate the already rapid increase in the use of the commercial motor. Here is an instance of the indirect results which might follow from this. The delivery of coal in London is done almost entirely (quite entirely, so far as I know) by horse vehicles, which are in the hands of a close and exclusive ring. A new comer in the market, unless he has a big capital in the swim, might easily find himself unable to get his coal delivered at all. Now I think the great possibilities in the delivery of coal by motor lorries, which coal dealers have sometimes failed to see so far. This new scheme will, as I have said, encourage the use of such vehicles, and if a motor traction delivery company started in the coal trade, I fancy they could break the ring, and at the same time confer considerable benefit on the London public.

WARCRAFT OF THE SKIES.

The melancholy wreck of the naval airship at Barrow has during the last few days been the chief topic of conversation in aeronautical circles. Those who do not believe in dirigibles have been anything but displeased with the event. In a few brief moments the unwieldy monster at Barrow seemed to prove beyond discussion all that the disciples of the heavier-than-air machine have been saying since the naval airship has been under construction. And those in this country who still believe in the dirigible, in spite of the long record of disaster with that type of flying machine, say that the wreck of the naval airship merely proves how badly that particular machine was constructed, and no more. England has experimented comparatively little with dirigibles, but what experience she has had has been of the saddest and most discouraging kind. The big machines have come to instant grief, and the smaller ones do not count against the big scale on which experiments have been conducted in France and Germany. The Lebaudy airship, which made such a fine flight from Paris to Farnborough, collapsed at the moment she was entering her shed immediately after the completion of the voyage. After some months of work on her she was brought out again, and collapsed on a housetop at the first flight. The Clement-Bayard, which had preceded the Lebaudy in a flight from France to England, has done nothing since. It completed its journey to Franborough on wagons, and the great shed on Wormwood Scr

possibility away from the usual base, the dirigible seems, the more one sees of it, to offer an extreme vulnerability to the projectiles of the adversary. In a word, it is out of date. Perhaps the ordinary spherical balloon may, in the future, be useful as a 'school of altitude' for aviation pupils, but that is all we must expect from the 'lighter than air.'"

GERMANY'S POLICY.

M. Humbert's opinion, with but little exception, is that of the French army and of France. In England the great mass of opinion is certainly on the side of the aeroplane and against the dirigible. Aviation has undoubtedly made strides in England, whereas aerostation has not advanced a foot. The comments of those well known in the aviation world on the subject of dirigibles generally and on the way in which the naval airship has been built in particular are not lacking in vigour. But the dirigible, in spite of its many misfortunes in England, France, and Germany, still has strong supporters in England, as Baron Roenne has found, whose proposed invisible airship was described in these columns two days ago. Baron Roenne, although he flies an aeroplane, thinks that the lighter than air machine is much superior to the heavier than air. Against the long series of airship disasters in Germany he puts the big list of fatalities with aeroplanes, and, above all, points to the fact that the Schwaben, the latest and biggest Zeppelin, ran during July, August, and September a highly profitable passenger service without any kind of mishap. The British naval airship, he points out, broke her back as soon as she emerged from the shed simply and solely, because the weight was badly and unevenly distributed. He has great hopes of England, and, as to Germany, he says that she intends to go on building Zeppelins, whatever France may think or do. So that we have the nations sharply divided on the subject of the conquest of the air. France "plumps" for aeroplanes. Germany still believes in the huge lighter than air cruisers. England is nibbling at both. It is our accustomed spirit of compromise, and we may yet find that the national trait will serve us well in this, as in so many other respects.

FRENCH TWO-YEAR SOLDIERS.

The French Government has provisionally decided to discharge the time-expired men from the army at the usual dates. Simultaneously the German recruits who have served two, or for the cavalry and artillery, three years, will be disbanded by Sept. 30, the breaking-up having already begun two days ago. The French Government is acting in the matter only after due consideration, and is taking due precautions. All the orders for mobilization are, of course, always ready. Moreover, at the present moment the orders recalling the time-expired men to the colours are prepared at the War Office, and could be sent out at a few minutes' notice. These, of course, are quite distinct from mobilisation papers. The time-expired men now leaving would be kept on active service between to-day and Sunday, or after that they could be recalled, without this measure being at all equivalent to mobilisation. The War Office also explains that the departure of the contigent of 1909 will not weaken the military position of France to such an extent as an uninformed public opinion imagines it will. In the first place, it must be remembered that the "covering" army on the eastern Frontier contains more veteran re-enlisted soldiers, whom, of course, the discharge of the time-expired men does not affect, than all the other troops in the rest of the country. Men who reenlist are for obvious reasons, quartered as far as possible on the eastern frontier. Thus in those garrisons the French cavalry consists largely of men who have served not two, but three, four or more years and who continue serving chiefly in the non-commissioned ranks. This circumstance compensates to a certain extent for the advantage of the German army which has kept to the three years' compulsory service for its cavalry. The active army in any case is only the van of the strength of the country ready to attack or resist at the first outbreak of hostilities. The bulk of the forces to support the vanguard would be called up by mobilisation in France as in Germany, and the former country can put four and a half million men in the field. Which country would get there first and which would mobilise more quickly, smoothly, and efficiently lies, of course, on the knees of the gods.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS' INITIAL COURSE TO BE COMPULSORY.

The Army Council have been considering the question of the initial course for Territorial officers, a course which at present is compulsory only for those officers who have drawn and wish to retain the outfit grant. The Council have now decided that the initial course shall be compulsory in the case of all officers of the Territorial Force who join after December 31, 1911, with the exception of those prescribed for in Paragraph 605, Territorial Force Regulations, and of those referred to in the last two sub-paragraphs of Paragraph 604. In order, however, that officers on first appointment should not be overtaxed as regards the number of courses that they are required to attend, the Council have further decided that officers of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Army Veterinary Corps shall be allowed to reckon the initial course in lieu of the compulsory course laid down for lieutenants before promotion to the rank of captain in Appendix 6, Territorial Force Regulations. In the case of officers of the Army Service Corps and transport officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, they will be allowed to take either of the compulsory courses laid down for lieutenants before promotion to the rank of captain in Appendix 6, Territorial Force Regulations, in lieu of the initial course. Promotion from second lieutenant to the rank of lieutenant (to captain in the case of Royal Army Medical Corps and Army Veterinary Corps) will, therefore, be conditional, in the case of officers who join after December 31, 1911, on their having undergone successfully the initial course, in addition to having previously passed in examination "A." In the case of an officer who fails to undergo the initial course within the prescribed limit (three years), he will be required to refund the amount of the outfit grant, as at present, and will not be promoted until he has attended the course. The necessary amendments to regulations are shortly to be published.

AID TO RECRUITING.

The problem of finding employment for ex-Service men is in part being solved by the work of the Naval and Military Emigration League, whose first report shows that 268 soldiers and sailors have settled in various parts of the Empire under the auspices of the league. Over 2,000 have applied for information and advice, and of this number more than 800 have been personally interviewed. Advances to the sum of £456 have been made towards the emigration of 88 men, 14 of whom have already repaid the full amount of the loans made. An important branch of the work is that of finding suitable openings for the ex-Service man on his arrival overseas, and this work has been undertaken by local committees in Canada and by the British Immigration League in Australia. Considerable impetus would undoubtedly be given to recruiting if men could be assured of definite employment when they leave the colours, and, if this cannot be provided at home, the opportunities provided by the various Dominions must be used. Favourable interviews were held with many of the Canadian and Australian statesmen who were in England this year, and many assurances of co-operation from the various Governments were given. The league, whose president is Earl Roberts, has its London offices at 14, Great Smith-street, Westminster.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus arrived safely in Bombay from Poona on Sunday night and the management are now busy with the erection of the tents and outbuildings on the site at Chaupati, so that everything will be in readiness for the opening performance to-night. A description of the programme, practically all the turns in which are new to Bombay, has already appeared in these columns, and as we are informed that the show is, if possible, better than on previous occasions, a large house may be anticipated.

THE Report of the General Manager of Railways of 1910 points out that South Africa produces almost every product necessary to its sustenance although in insufficient quantities to render in the country self-supporting. The material shown an unprecedented development, especially in passenger and general goods and coal traffic but it would be inadvisable to base future policy upon that Railways open to traffic, on the 31st December last totalled 7,041 miles and revenue had increased by £1,899,600, as compared with 1909.

PERMANENT buildings are shortly to replace the temporary aviation camp on Salisbury Plain, at Larkhill, and early in December will be occupied by an aeroplane section from the Army Air Battalion.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

12th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 16.

There was a very fair attendance on the course for the last day of the Poona racing season, punters having much the better of exchanges with the bookmakers in an interesting card of seven events. The entries in some of the races were poor, especially those for the big horses owing to the departure of some stables or the reserving of others for the Calcutta season, Lucknow and Bangalore being considered most suitable stations for keeping horses well whereas meetings at Cawnpore, Umballa and Meerut will claim the attention of the racing people in the near future. Poona at present is very hot and the interval between this and Bombay will be more welcome than otherwise as horses have had about enough of it during the past three months.

The first race had only four starters, Tajilmulook being the preferred one of his stable with some confidence in Baloz. This race resulted in the fifth win for Baloz. This is his first season and he is undoubtedly a resolute stayer though his being eased when beaten last time made many underrate him. Tajilmulook was distinctly unfortunate in getting away badly and having to make up a deal of ground which meant his being held safe at the finish. The Selling Plate had even a smaller field and good money for T. M. S. allowed of Lord Merv going out at better price than anticipated. Heather Bell gave trouble and delayed at the start, T. M. S. being first away and making the running to the bend, but from here Lord Merv had him settled. After the race the horses were brought up for auction and the winer's owner was lucky in being able to buy him in for Rs. 2,250. The card announced Heather Bell for sale, but there was no bid at the reserve of Rs. 1,500. Betting in the next race was open favouring Well Done and in the race he fully justified the support. Ghalyum made most of the running whereas Well Done was absolutely last for half the journey, but from there he made up ground very fast and drawing up to the leaders at the turn was able to go away quite comfortably and hold Shawcutt safe when he came through. The mile horse race followed, there being but four runners with very little on the odds between Coat of Arms, Forfeit and Bright Metal. The race was a fairly fast run with Coat of Arms making his own running from Bright Metal, the latter came well from the turn, but the leader was able to stay on. Kuhn rode a really good race on the winner and is the only rider who has prevented him from running out which he achieved by using the whip in the left hand across the horse's head and this treatment is perhaps liable to make the big chestnut inclined to finish on the tan in future. Again the Arab Pony Consolation Plate was divided and in the first division on his running on Saturday over the extra furlong. Makeb was preferred to Verney; the latter was out with Golden Day from the start and these ran a close race all the way, but Makeb, ridden more patiently than before, came through at the entrance to the straight and settled them all. In the second half the betting was good with Massal backed to favouritism from Dinar, Seven Fifty, and Borgavi. The race was never in doubt Bin Hindi giving way to Massal after a few lengths from the start. After the turn Borgavi came up, but Massal was well in hand and went away as he liked. It will be remembered that the last time out the winner made pace in a longer race for some time and was on to be watched for sprint. Lastly, a very fair class were seen out in the Goodbye Plate and the betting was very varied, Ashroff, Singer and Young Majub going out equal favourites, but the first named, after being in the ruck, never flattened. Young Majub was even the worse placed being absolutely the last in the first stage of the race, but this was just what would suit a non-stayer and in consequence he was able to put in hand an electrifying finish. Dilkush practically made all the running till the entrance to the straight where Singer drew level coming across from the extreme outside and these ran a neck and neck race, but a furlong from home Young Majub was seen to be dangerous and in one of the best races we have seen this season the last named got there with a mere head separating each of the first three. It was in every way a fitting end to the season. Details :—

THE ARAB PLATE,—1 1-4 miles :—

Mr. Goculdass' Baloz 7st. 3lbs.....A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's, Tajilmulook 9st. 5lbs.....Ferguson 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Guinea Gold 8st. 5lbs. Southall 3

ALSO RAN:—Panala II. 7st. 12lbs.

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Tajilmulook, 3 to 1 against Guinea Gold and Baloz, 20 to 1 Panala.

THE RACE:—Guinea Gold and then Tajilmulook made pace to the home turn, Baloz always well up with Panala half a furlong behind. Entering the straight Baloz challenged Tajilmulook and beat him in the run in by one and a half lengths, five lengths between the second and third. Time—2mins, 25secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE SELLING PLATE,—5 furlongs:—

Mr. DeSouza's Lord Merv 10st. 1lb.....Ferguson 1
Nawab Moinudin's T. M. S. 7st 5lbs.....Kuhn 2
Messrs. Archdeacon and Flanci's Heather Bell 7st. 10lbs.....O'Neill 3

Only three ran.

BETTING:—7 to 4 on Lord Merv, 2 to 1 against T. M. S., 7 to 1 Heather Bell.

THE RACE.—Lord Merv cut out the pace, closely followed by T. M. S. These two raced together Lord Merv winning by a length, ten lengths, between the second and third. Time—1min. 3secs.

(Winner trained by Ferguson.)

ARAB WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE, 1 mile :—

Mr Oomer's Well Done 8st. 11lbs.....Evans 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Nanji's Shawcutt 10st... Hoyt 2
Mr. Effendi's Young Japan 7st. 7lbs .....Mujeed 3

ALSO RAN—Harry Johnson 8st. 10lbs, Little Laffy 8st. 9lbs., Bushoosh 8st. 4lbs., Mysore 7st. 12lbs, Zari 7st. 6lbs., st. Hilarion 7st. 5lbs., Ghalyum 6st. 12lbs,

BETTING—2 to 1 against Well Done, 3 to 1 Bushoosh, 5 to 1 Shawcutt and Little Laffy, 6 to 1 Harry Johnson, and greater odds the rest.

THE RACE—Ghalyum led the field by a couple of lengths the whole way to the bend, where Shawcutt drew up and turned home in front. At the distance Well Done came through on the rails and won by two lengths, a head between the second and third. Time—1min. 55secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

CONSOLATION PLATE,—1 mile:—

Mr. G. K's Coat of Arms 9st. 10lbs.....Kuhn 1
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Bright Metal 8st. 7lbs... P. Brown 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forfeit 9st. 2lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Cowslip 8st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against each Coat of Arms and Bright Metal, 2 Forfeit, 12 Cowslip.

THE RACE:—Coat of Arms kept at the head of the field whole way, entering the straight Bright Metal challenged vigorously but failed to head. Coat of Arms won by a neck, 2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 44 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Greenlagh.)

ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE, 5 furlongs:—

Mr. S. A. Wahed's Massal 9st. 2lbs. .....Barett 1
Mr. A. K. Dakyel's Borgavi 7st. 10lbs; ...Yusuff 2
Mr. A. E. Govand's Sidick 8st. 2lbs.....Brown 3

ALSO RAN—Dinar 9st., Turkish General 8st. 13lbs; Khadravi 8st. 12lbs; Seven Fifty 8st. 9lbs; Papa 7st. 12lbs; Bin Hindi 7st. 9lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Massal, 3 Dinar, 4 Seven Fifty and Borgavi, 6 Sidick and Turkish General, 10 and 12 the others.

THE RACE :—Massal led out and though he was vigorously challenged at the turn by Bhorgavi came away easy winner by 6 lengths, a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 10 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—5 furlongs:—

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Makeb, 9st. 3lbs...Evans 1
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's Golden Day, 3st. 7lbs. Kamad 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Verney, 8st. 7lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Nelson 8st. 2lbs, Dollar 7st. 12lbs, Ordinary 7st. 11lbs.

BETTING :—Evans Makeb, 3 to 1 against Verney, 4 Nelson, 6 Ordinary, 8 others.

THE RACE :—Dollar led Verney to the turn where the latter looked like coming away. At the distance Makeb came through on the rails and won easily by 1 1-4 lengths. Golden Day beat Verney by a head for second place. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner).

THE GOODBYE PLATE, 6 furlongs :—

Mr. Metha's Young Majub, 9st 3lbs.....Taylor 1
Mr. Eastwood's Dilkush, 7st 12lbs.....Yusuff 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Singer, 2st 11lb.....Fergusson 3

ALSO RAN.—Ashroff, 10st 2lbs, Kimberley 8st 10lbs, Pendil 8st, Maimoon 6st 12lbs, Sinclair 6st 10lbs, Fido 6st 11lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Singer, 3 to 1 Ashroff and Young Majub, 6 to 1 Kimberly, 8 to 1 Pendil and Maimoon, and greater odds the rest.

THE RACE : They get off in a bunch, Singer is in the front. There was no change till near the distance when Young Majub put in a vigorous run, caught Singer with Dilkush and in the great race won by a head from Dilkush, same distance between second and third. Time—1 min 22 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel).

The Totalizator's results :—

First race.—Win Rs. 33, places Rs. 12.
Second race, Rs. 15 1-2.
Third race, Rs. 49 1-2, places Rs. 19 1-2, Rs. 21, Rs. 47 1-2.
Fourth race, Rs. 22 1-2, places Rs. 14 1-2, Rs. 15.
Fifth race, Rs. 20 1-2, places Rs. 16 1-2 Rs. 58.
Six race, Rs. 32, places Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 35.
Seventh race, Rs. 38 1-2, places Rs. 15 1-2, Rs. 61, Rs. 15 1-2.

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE FORCES.

Description of their Duties.

There has been issued by the War Office a White Paper detailing the duties and responsibilities of the Inspectors-General of the Home and Overseas Forces.

The duties of the Inspector-General of the Forces, it is stated, were defined by the War Office (Reconstitution) Committee as "these of review and report upon the practical results of the policy of the Army Council within the financial limits laid down by the Cabinet. His field of action would cover the United Kingdom and those portions of the empire where troops under the control of the Home Government are stationed. He must form a judgment, either personally or through his staff as the Army Council may direct, on the efficiency of officers and men, on the handling of troops, on the standard and system of training, on the suitability of equipment, and generally on all that affects the readiness of the forces for war."

It was also proposed that "the Inspector-General should attend or be represented, at all manœuvres or considerable reviews of troops, and that "he should prepare a careful annual report to the Secretary of State and Council by Nov. 1 in each year."

It has recently been decided to entrust the foregoing duties to two officers; one the Inspector-General of the Home Forces, whose field of action lies within the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, and the other the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, whose field of action covers those portions of the empire outside the United Kingdom, other than in India, where troops under the control of the Home Government are stationed. The Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces combines with his inspectional duties those of General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

The War Office, giving in this White Paper particulars of the work of these officers, says the functions of the Inspector-General should be exercised with due regard to a general system of inspection applicable to the whole Army, this system as carried out consecutively by regimental commanders, commanders of brigades, general officers commanding and the Inspector-General himself being of a progressive nature. In every case the object of an inspection is to ascertain the results achieved by the officer responsible for the efficiency of the unit or body of troops concerned. It is the duty of an inspecting officer to bring omissions and defects to notice, but this should be done without fettering the initiative or trenching on the responsibility of the commanding officer in regard to the training of his men. Purely formal inspections are of little value, while the rehearsal of an inspection by the commander of a unit or body of troops about to be inspected defeats the object of the inspection, and is therefore prohibited. Both of the Inspectors-General will be members of the Selection Board.

The remarkable nature of the duties ascribed to the Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces will be seen by a reference to the limitations of his office as G.O.C.-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The Paper states :—

For the Colonial administration of Gibraltar and Malta, the respective Governors will be solely responsible and will communicate direct with the Colonial Office as heretofore.

As regards Egypt and the Soudan, all civil and political matters will, as heretofore, be dealt with by his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in direct communication with the Foreign Office; and as regards the administration of the Soudan and of the Egyptian and Soudanese Forces, the Governor-General and Sirdar will be directly responsible to his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

As regards the British troops in Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, the Soudan, Cyprus, and Crete all matters of local military administration will be dealt with by the Governors of Gibraltar and Malta, the G.O.C. in Egypt, and the Governor-General of the Soudan, in direct communication with the War Office, except that such questions of discipline as the G.O.C.-in-Chief in the Mediterranean may determine will be submitted to him for consideration and orders, or, if necessary, for reference to the War Office.

Questions connected with strategy, defence, training, and tactics will be dealt with by the G.O.C.-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, in communication on the one hand with subordinate military authority and on the other with the War Office.

In Egypt and the Soudan questions of strategy and defence can seldom be dissociated from questions of policy, and, consequently, in dealing with such questions, it will be mutually advantageous for the G. O. C.-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt to consult each other before the former lays his views on strategy and defence before the War Office and the latter his views on those matters of policy which have a military bearing before the Foreign Office.

In Malta, and elsewhere within the area of the Mediterranean Command, the King will be represented on all occasions by the Governors of Gibraltar and Malta, the Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, the Governor-General of the Soudan, the High Commissioner of Cyprus, and the Consul-General in Crete respectively, except that on the occasion of military reviews, parades, and inspections the G.O.C.-in-Chief in the Mediterranean will, when present, have precedence over those of the foregoing high officials, who being general officers on the Active List, are under his orders in their military capacity, and he will take the salute as officer in chief command.

FIRE IN JHERRIAH COAL MINE.

Great Efforts to Stem the Fire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 16.

A very serious fire is raging at the Bararee Colliery, Jherriah, in one of the several pits owned by the East Indian Coal Company. The fire broke out in the underground workings a week ago and despite the strenuous efforts of the Manager and staff it is still burning. Last reports however are that they are gradually getting the mastery of the flames. The fire is however a very serious one and when the flames worked upwards from underground and burst through the surface, the people of the neighbourhood became very much alarmed. There are several other pits close by and it was feared at one time that these might be affected, but fortunately that has not happened. Whether the staff will succeed in quenching the fire without having to take somewhat desperate course of flooding the workings it is too early yet to say. Nor can one hazard a guess as to the amount of damage done. The fire has of course caused a temporary reduction of the output.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 25th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 23rd Sept. 1911, by Council Bills.....a £11,687,160
Balance to be remitted from 24th Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 5,521,140
a Of this sum £1,338,360 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 14.

Last Monday evening quite a large party of Europeans and Indians gathered at the City Police Lines to bid farewell to Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E. During the time that he has held the post of Deputy Inspector General of Police here he has shown himself to be not only a most efficient officer, but also a most attractive personality. Everyone was very sorry to say good-bye to him and we all wished him the best of good luck.

The next day saw many of us assembled at the Commissioner's Durbar, held at the Shah-i-bag. In his speech, the Commissioner laid special stress on the necessity of self help and urges the Sardars and other Durbaris to render unofficial help to Government in the matter of education, water-supply and famine relief.

On Saturday afternoon a large number of friends met in the camp church, which was beautifully and suitably decorated, to assist at the wedding of Miss Ethel Sievwright to Mr. Aldous of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. After the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. H. W. Nelson, the guests adjourned to the house of the young bride's father, Mr. C. F. Sievwright, where the numerous and rich presents were greatly admired and refreshments were partaken of, to the music of the Band of the Railway Volunteers. In the evening the newly wedded pair left for their honeymoon trip.

FORM E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has struck me as a most extraordinary thing how empty the mail train from Colaba to Delhi and vice versa seems to run during the hot weather months in spite of an excellent fast service, a good restaurant car, and most comfortable carriages.

Do you think this line lose a tremendous number of passengers by not allowing the use of Army Form E. to officers travelling on leave. One has only to peruse the lists of passengers, short leave officers proceeding from the Punjab to Europe during the leave season.

An analysis of the military officers so proceeding on furlough or short leave will soon show that almost without exception, those officers privileged to the use of Army Form E. when proceeding on leave will travel by the another system in to because of the grant of this privilege of using Army Form E. over the G. I. P. system.

Would it not be is commercially better to have a train full of 2nd class fares paid up in cash who merely sit on first class cushions, than to have an empty train of first and second class carriages—which are unable to pay for their own haulage.

A ship load of short leave Officers arriving in Bombay the other day all chose the route giving the concession, though the B. B. and C. I. would have saved hours in reaching their destination. Also concessions at certain big holiday times on the lines of the Northern railways would add much business to the lines.—Yours, etc.,

CONSTANT TRAVELLER.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Parsi Division.

A meeting of the members of the Parsi Division (Bombay) of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was held on Sunday at the Elphinstone High School, presided over by Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandeker.

The annual report stated :—During the period under report, the Division enlarged its sphere of usefulness and the scope of its activity much more than the last year, and if its financial position is improved, it will be in a position to produce far better and much more satisfactory results. It is a matter of great satisfaction to record that the work of the Division is being greatly appreciated by the public at large, more especially that branch which treats of carrying of patients and invalids by the trained members of the Division in a scientific manner. The work in this direction shows progress from year to year, as is observed from the number of calls attended to during the six months ended 30th September, viz.:—65 compard with 67 for the preceding year and 34 for 1910.

This shows that almost as much work was done during the last six months, as had been done in the twelve months preceding. Of those removed during the period under report, 53 were Parsis, 4 Europeans, 7 Hindus, and 1 Mahomedan. Since April 1911, a further advance has been made in this branch of work. Uptil then the members offered their services to the sick and invalids within the precincts of Bombay, but now it has been arranged to send members even out of Bombay, if so desired, travelling along with the patients with Wheel Ambulance, provided their travelling expenses are defrayed. During the period under report 10 patients received assistance in this way. The membership of the division during the period under report shows a net increase of 40 members, the total strength being 90 members all effective, which is a noteworthy point in the history of the Division. The average attendance at drill has been good, with a corresponding increase in general efficiency. With a view to encourage members in their work and to keep them efficient in "First Aid" practice, it has been deemed desirable to award prizes of the value of about Rs. 100 to the members according to their proficiency in the subjects after the results of the competitive examination and to meet this amount Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Bombay Sheriff, has very kindly made a special donation of Rs. 100 for the first annual prize and intimated that the matter regarding the assignment of an investment is under his consideration.

The report was adopted and votes of thanks were passed.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Koerber," Oct. 15.

The following passengers arrived hereby the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Sunday evening :—

Acock, Mr W E
Abbott, Lt R S
Andise, Mr C
Anderson, Capt B B
Androvich, Mr
Aspinwall, Mr J E
Ada, Sister
Ballarin, Mr
Badcock, Maj and Mrs F F
Barre, Adjt
Barry-Fain, Miss
Barnard, Maj A F
Berkefelds, Mr
Blackmore, Mrs
Boyd, Mr and Mrs D J child and nurse
Bourne, Capt and Mrs W K
Broad, Mr Ch
Byrne, Mr T A
Byrt, Mr A H
Burdett, Lt E
Carpendale Lt Col W M
Carter, Mr F J
Carnegie Mr A
Camossi, Miss
Cheer, Mr S
Clemson, Miss
Cumberland, Maj
Davidson, Capt A
Dickson, Mrs and child
Dinshaw, Mr
Dyson, Mr and Mrs R C
Dyke, Miss H H
Dunkan, Lt R C
Edgley, Miss
FitzGerald, Mrs M M
Furniwall, Capt W F
Gervie, Mrs M C
Garrett, Mr A J
Gaudie, Mr and Mrs
Gregory Hyde, Mr and Mrs H and child
Hart, Mrs
Hayes, Lt
Hasbard, Mr
Henderson, Mrs W P and 2 infants
Hotz Mrs
Hotz, Miss
Horrobin, Mr A Y
Hinkley, Revd M
Huber, Mr
Jakobson, Revd
Johnstone, Mr J G
Johnson, Mr F
Johnson, Capt M F S
Judab, Mr E J
Kerknoye, Mr E
Kead, Mr
Kharas, Mr R S
Knox, Niven Capt H
Koenler, Mr J
Kuns, Mr
Laxton, Miss
Lees, Mrs C G
Macdonald, Miss
Meebold, Mr
Mitchell, Col G W
Mangin, Lt W B
Moore, Lt and Mrs F L
Mushratt, Lt Col F C
Nicholson, Lt
Owen, Mr
Packer, Mr E E
Pirrie, Brig Gen, Mrs C P W
Pirrie, Miss
Plawden, Mr
Pollard, Col F H and Mrs
Radcliffe, Col and Mrs C A
Rose, Mr F C
Ristamji Faridunji Mrs H and maid
Sandy, Lt Col G
Sandy, Miss
Smith, Mr
Storah, Mr
Souter, Maj A B
Shelton, Mr
Sunderland, Lt Col J F
Swayne, Mrs
Thornton, Capt W B
Thomson, Mr and Mrs D A
Taylor, Miss Francis
Tristram, Miss
Tidswell, Capt C R
Turner Green, Mrs child and nurse
Twining, Maj and Mrs R C
Vickers Mr and Mrs and child
Westers, E P
White, Miss
Willis, Col and Mrs C F
Wylie, Capt M

WEDDING AT AHMEDABAD.

On Saturday the 14th, at the camp church in Ahmedabad, writes a correspondent, the whole station attended to witness the marriage of Mr. W. T. Aldous of the B. B. C. I. Railway with Miss Ethel Hume Sievwright, younger daughter of Mr. C. F. Sievwright. The Church was eleganly decorated under the supervision of Miss Johannes who also played the organ with her usual skill and feeling. Miss Sievwright arrived precisely at half-past four. She wore a dress of white soft satin draped with a scarf of Spanish lace, caught together with clusters of pearls, the chiffon yoke being also outlined with pearl embroidery. A train of soft satin hung from the shoulders, being fastened there with pearl buckles, and was embroided in the right-hand corner with lovers' knots and sprays of roses. Her ornaments were a pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, a pair of pearl drop earrings (the gift of Mr. W. Souter C. I. E.) and a pearl and turquoise brooch (the gift of her sister.) She made a very sweet and sympathetic little bride. She was attended by her sister who wore a pleasing gown of cream Eolienne with panels of satin and broad insertion and a large black picture hat trimmed with one pink rose. Mr. Aldous was efficiently steered through the intricacies of the service by his best man Mr. Barnes, also of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Sievwright held a reception at their house in a shamiana on the lawn. The reception was attended by all the civil residents of the station and by numerous visitors. By special permission of Col. Piggott, the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, was present and discoursed sweet music.

The presents were very valuable and beautiful, and attested the number of the friends of the young couple.

After the usual toasts, speeches and photographs, Mr. and Mrs. Aldous left amid universal good wishes for Udaipur. Mrs. Aldous going away dress was a smart Empire gown of white wool satin finished off with broad insertion and an under yoke of dull gold embroidery. Her hat was blue, trimmed with pale pink roses.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The season 1911-12 was opened by the Bombay Detachment on Sunday, on the B. V. R. range at Ghatkopar, and although the numbers are lower than last year, it is hoped that the efficiency as marksmen will prove to be higher of the 14 members who have already joined, 8 were present and the leading scores on the whole show an improvement on the corresponding results of matches 1 and 2 of the previous season.

The following are the leading scores :—

Match 1: 500 yards (figure target)—Cye. R. Collyer, 34; Lieut. C. M. Ward, 34; Cye. G. Gollyer, 31; Vol. H. P. T. Lattey 33, and S. B. Columbine, 33.

Match II: 800 yards.—Cye. R. Collyer, 34; Lieut. C. M. Ward, 34; and Vol. H.P.T. Lattey, 32; Lieut. Ward repeated his 34 at 800, missing the possibles' with his last shot.

Full particulars as to membership etc. of the above Association can be obtained at the Bombay Vol. Rifles Headquarters, Council Road or on application to the Local Secretary, Sergt.-Major A. A. Wale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES RIFLE CLUB.

The second series of the 1911-12 programme was commenced at Ghat Kopar, Sundsy. Some tall scoring was put up in matches 19 and 20, there being two "possibles" at 500. The following are the leading results :—

Match 19 500 yards (figure target.)—Lieut. C. M. Ward. 35; Vol. H. P. T. Lattey, 35; Cyc. R. Collyer, 34; and Sapper, Leedam, 32; (B.V.A.), (3 other scores of 33.)

Match 20, 800 yards.—Vol. H. P. T. Lattey, 34; Cyc. R. Collyer, 34; Cyc. G. Collyer, 34.

The above matches are not yet closed.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ST. MICHAEL'S BIRD.

The connection between the goose and St. Michael the Archangel is not, to the casual observer, obvious, and it arises, indeed, from an accidental circumstance. When the news that "the feathers of the Spaniard," as an English seaman said, "where plucked one by one"—in a word, when the Spanish Armada was finally destroyed—Queen Elizabeth was sitting at table eating roast geese, and so delighted was she both with the news and the goose that she decreed that henceforth every Michaelmas roast goose should be eaten.

IN SEASON.

As a matter of fact, it is not at Michaelmas that goose is really at its tender youth in June it is a sumptuous morsel. By Michaelmas it is in its prime as regards size, but it wants longer cooking, and by Christmas it gives place with the discerning to Turkey, although, as numerous goose clubs testify, it is still in favour with those who like quantity rather than quality for their money Geese, like ducks, both, as Charles Lamb phrased it, "tame villatic things," want plenty of water. Therefore this has not been such a good year for them, save, perhaps in Fenland, where both thrive and where in the long straight ditches, those "trenched waters" which run from "sky to sky" and are compared by Tennyson to "emblems of infinity," the ducks even in this dry summer sailed for ever, gloriously happy. Geese were favourites with the Romans. They made themselves useful on the capital once, as everybody knows; and the Romans cultivated goose livers and enjoyed them long before pate-making became a famous trade in Strasburg.

GOOSE HAMS.

With the ordinary roast goose we are all familiar but goose-hams, once esteemed a delicacy, are not so often seen now. Yet the process is fairly simple. Cut the goose through the back, breast and legs. Rub a quarter of an ounce of saltpetre into it, then later, half a pound of salt and two ounces of brown sugar. Let it remain in this for three days, rubbing the pickle in occasionally, then take the pieces from the pickle, rub them in saw-dust, and hang them in smoke for a week. They require no further cooking and when the sawdust is removed with their red fresh and white fat they present a very comely appearance. Even ordinary roast goose may be improved if just before serving you slit its apron and pour in a glass of port with which has been mixed a little salt, a pinch of cayenne, and a tea spoonful of made mustard.

A GASTRONOMIC ANTIDOTE.

It is a merciful dispensation that sage which has been selected from all time as a natural accompaniment of goose, in a evergreen shrub; therefore, all the winter, it is there ready. Sage has many qualities which make it, if one may so put it a natural antidote to goose, for goose is, after all, a severetrial to the digestion. Sage is tonic and stimulant to the stomach, and moreover antiseptic, and therefore helpful in preventing gastric fermentation. The Chinese used sage tea in preference to their own teas, for those weak in digestion. Here is a cold sause for goose the day after which will help to enliven the remains served up at lunch. Put two ounces of sage leaves in a jar with one ounce of thin lemon rind a minced shallot, salt, cayenne paper and a pint of claret. This should really soak a fortnight, but may do with less time. Strain and serve as it is, or, if preferred, half a cupful of it may be united with half a pint of good brown gray.

IMITATION FOIE GRAS.

Everybody knows that the process of preparing "pates be foie gras" is not a pleasant one. The unfortunate animals are tied on a board near a fire for three or four weeks, and fed with barley meal until ready to kill. A very good imitation of this pate, however, may be made by a method involving no cruelty to any one. Take the livers of three geese killed in the ordinary manner. Lay them in milk for six or eight hours to whiten. Then set aside half for forcemeat, and lord the other half with a quarter of a pound of truffles cut into thin slices. Prepare the forcemeat by mincing the rest of the liver, quarter of a pound of truffles, a pound of bacon two shallots, and eight or ten mushrooms together. Season with pepper, salt, nutmeg, and marjoram. In filling the pie, put slices of bacon at the bottom then half the forcemeat, in the middle the livers and truffles and above them the rest of the forcemeat. Strew in another quarter of a pound of truffles, and put bacon on the top of all. The pie is of course, a raised pie made in the usual manner.

THE Dowager Lady Outram, widow of Lieut-Gen. Sir James Outram, who died on July 12, at the age of ninety-eight, left £10,657.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

How to Restore It Readily.

With a good constitution and an intelligent observance of the precautions which have to be taken to counteract the deleterious action of the climate, there is no reason why life in a hot country should not run on the same healthy lines as in more temperate climates.

Unfortunately, however, it is a matter of everyday observation that it does not do so. The first intimation of anything being wrong generally comes in a loss of appetite. This is nature's warning that less food should be taken, so that the body may have time to recover its equilibrium through less work being given to the digestive organs on the one hand, and less strain being put on the nerves which regulate them on the other.

At the same time, it has always to be borne in mind that the taking of less food is always followed by the desire to take still less. The result is that the individual may get run down into a condition of great weakness. It is necessary, therefore, to exercise the greatest care and intelligence in cutting down the daily supply of food.

Without a certain amount of nitrogenous food the body's force cannot be kept up. That is a fundamental law of physiology which has to be observed by everyone in all climates. Meat is the chief source from which that all important element nitrogen is obtained. Meat and meat foods are, however, too "heating," to use a common expression, under these conditions of failing appetite, and they contain so much waste material that they throw too much work on the already overworked excretory organs. In fact, it may be this very condition of overwork which is the cause of loss of appetite.

ABSOLUTELY CONVINCING REASONS]

To regain appetite and the healthy enjoyment of one's food, which is a provision of nature to aid the digestion, it is necessary to take food which will stimulate the digestive functions and supply nourishment in which there is little or no waste, thus relieving the excretory organs of much labour.

For this purpose, n

BY THE WAY.

THE COST OF WAR.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" calls attention very appropriately to this subject in its issue of mail week. The war of 1870-71 cost France 12 milliards of francs, while some French writers set down the cost at about 10 milliards. The cost from July 17 1870, to the 18th of the following May, on which day the Treaty of Frankfort was ratified, was 1,912,000,000 francs, or about £77,000,000, this being for war charges, properly so called. This sum works out at something like £312,000 per day. But, if other indirect charges are included, and the vast indemnity of five milliards, with its interest, be added, the total cost of the war is brought up to the colossal figure of £394,600,000, and to a rate of some £1,620,000 per day. The cost of the war to Germany is estimated, with contingent charges, and the reorganisation of the army, but not the ordinary military budget, to have been £135,000,000. In modern conditions a year of war would cost France £442,000,000, while for Germany the outlay would be something approaching the vast sum of £1,190,000,000.

A NEW LORD MAYOR.

The election of a new Lord Mayor for London, which took place in mail week is an interesting link with the past. The early Mayors of London were mostly men of great distinction. They often held rank outside the city, and naturally took their place among the rulers of the country, being mostly representatives of the landed interest as well as merchant princes. There is, according to Mr. H. B. Wheatley in the new edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," no definite information as to when the Mayor first received the title of lord. A claim has been set up for Thomas Legge, Mayor for the second time in 1354, that he was the first Lord Mayor, but there is positively no authority whatever for this claim.

"A SOLITARY HUMAN LEG."

Dr. Fitchett, in an article on Waterloo as Napoleon saw it in the October "Cornhill" points out how sometimes the attempted pathos of a monumental record dissolves into unconscious humour. Amongst the memorials at Waterloo is one to the leg of Lord Uxbridge. It reads, carved in marble, Here lies buried the leg of the illustrious brave and valiant count of Uxbridge . . . who by his heroism helped the triumph of the cause of mankind, gloriously decided by the splendid victory of the same day." On either side are other inscriptions: "This stone was visited on 21st October, 1821, by George 4, King of England." And further, "This stone was visited on September 20, 1825, by the King of Prussia, Frederick 3, accompanied by his three sons." When before in history, asks Dr. Fitchett, was so much honour paid to a solitary human leg?

"TAMATE."

In "The Torch-Bearers," by the Rev. Basil Mathews, M. A., which tells the story of the year's work of the London Missionary Society, there is an interesting reference to "Tamate," by which name the Rev. James Chalmers, the famous missionary who was killed in New Guinea, was known. On the church on the island of Daru, off Papua, is a bell which fifty years ago was the bell of the school in Scotland which Chalmers when a boy attended. Just before Christmas of last year a thousand Papuans came from distances as great as seventy miles and marched to the ringing of that bell into the newly opened "Tamate" Memorial Church, and among those who entered that church during the first few weeks of its existence, Mr. Mathews says, were some who came from Goaribari, men who almost certainly were in the "dubu" there when Chalmers and Tomkins were slain.

IN MEMORY OF CHALMERS.

The new "Tamate" Memorial Church at Daru was opened in November last, free of debt, by Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, of Port Moresby. The name "Tamate" is painted over the porch of the church, and the bell, which was presented from Inveraray, Scotland, rings in a little bell-tower at the side. The name "Tamate" is also painted on the bow of a new motor-boat which is carrying the Rev. B. T. Butcher among the islands of the Torres Straits and through the network of delta streams in the Gulf, "where he examines schools, celebrates wedding and baptismal services, settles native disputes, extracts teeth or treats a fever, and encourages, advises, and rebukes the native pastor." There are, Mr. Butcher says, plenty of people in these deltas lying between the Fly River and the Purari, "but they are some of the wildest tribes our Society has ever had anything to do with, and are sunken in the most appalling depths of filth and degradation."

PRIZE FIGHTING IN AMERICA.

New York is much interested in the outcry over the Wells-Johnson contest and the successful action which has been taken to stop it. For it seems that a Bill has been recently passed in New York State which may have the effect of legalising prize fights. 'Decent people in New York,' says the 'Republican,' 'are disgusted, and legislators responsible for the Frawley Bill are likely to hear some unpleasant tidings when they come up for re-election.' The "Evening Post" gives the following summary of the chief provisions of the new law: In order to come under the conditions of the new law, an "athletic club" is required to put up a 10,000dols. bond. It then gets a licence from the commission. Fights are limited to ten rounds, with eight-ounce gloves, instead of twenty-five rounds, as under the Horton Law. The buildings in which they are held must have exits, proper stairs, and other provisions against fire risk. If any of the conditions are evaded, or if the fight proves a sham or fake, the club's licence is to be forfeited, and in the event of fake fights the boxers are to be punished. As a whole, the Press is opposed to this new ordinance, but its promoters deny that it will lead to prize fighting, and declare that it is only intended to control the ring. The first exhibitions under it, however, hardly bear this out.

DIVORCE LAWS IN AMERICA.

The variety of divorce laws in the United States has led to a general demand on the part of social reformers for a uniform system of law, and fresh impetus has been given to the movement by the announcement that President Taft intends to make the question one of the foremost on his programme of reforms. It is time that something was done; for, whatever views Americans may hold about divorce, it is certainly intolerable that divorced persons who remarry should be liable to the penalty of bigamy in one State, although they have been legally married in another. The following paragraph from an American paper gives some idea of the diversity of the divorce laws: Divorce is obtainable in every State and territory of the United States with the exception of South Carolina. There have been only six years—from 1872 to 1878—in which a divorce could be obtained in South Carolina. In twenty-three States separation from bed and board is allowed. In seven jurisdictions the courts are authorised to decree separate maintenance—practically the same as separation from bed and board. The number of legal causes of divorce varies from one, in New York, District of Columbia, and practically North Carolina, to fourteen in New Hampshire. Forty-two States declare drunkenness sufficient cause for divorce. Failure to provide for wife and family is recognised by twenty-one States. In eighteen States no restraint is placed upon the immediate remarriage of either party. Elsewhere restrictions are upon one or both of the persons, either as a penalty or to allow time for proceedings in error or appeal. This is, indeed, an anomalous state of things.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

MEN AND MATTERS.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The King of Italy claims descent from "a first-class fighting man." In 1855, when his grandfather, Victor Emmanuel, visited Windsor to receive the Garter, Lord Ellesmere wrote: "Il m'a fait l'effet of a King of the Heruli or Longobards, or some such barbarian tribe, on his good behaviour. His figure for muscle, depth of chest, and elastic vigour, is that of the strong man of the circus who walks up ropes with a family of young children in his arms and a 29 pounder in his teeth. He shoots by moonlight, rides like a centaur, and, as the Duchess of Sutherland says, is the only Knight of the Garter, of the many she has seen who looks as if he would certainly have the best of it with the Dragon."

WHO'S WHO IN ITALY.

The head of the present Italian Government is Signor Giolitti, who resumed office on the fall of the Luzzati Cabinet in the spring of this year. This is his fourth administration and he is regarded as the indispensable man in Italian politics. He has great knowledge of electoral organisation and is a master of opportunism. Seven years ago he was coquetting with the Clericals, and now he is on friendly terms with the Socialists. Of foreign affairs he possesses—or affects—complete ignorance. It is said that he was once discussing Anglo-German relations with the German Ambassador, and then learned with some surprise that England was an island. But, like every other Italian, he knows something of Tripoli and of Italian ambitions in that region.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, whose signature was attached to the Italian Ultimatum, is well known in England having been Ambassador there until quite recently. He is a Sicilian by birth, and sat in Parliament 30 years ago as member for Catania. In the early nineties he held a subordinate post in Signor Giolitti's first Cabinet. Then he broke for a while with his old chief and eventually became Foreign Secretary in the Ministry which succeeded the second Giolitti administration. On returning to power in 1906 Signor Giolitti sent him to London preferring Signor Tittoni as a colleague. But the Premier has now chosen the ally of his youth to help him make history.

THE PROVOST OF ORIEL.

Dr. Shadwell, who presided over mail week's great gathering for Oriel men, is himself a Christ Church man, but has been connected with Oriel, whose history he has written, since 1864, and was thus a don there when Rhodes was up. Later on it fell to him to present Rhodes for his D. C. L., and now he has inaugurated the new college; for it is nothing less which Rhodes has founded. Dr. Shadwell is a well-known Dante scholar, and the author of a translation of the "Purgatorio." He was a close friend of Walter Pater's and edited his posthumously published "Greek Studies."

"THE NASTY COW."

Canon Horsley, who was at one time Clerical Secretary of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society sends us a claim to be the originator of the "nasty cow" story. He was visiting one of his lads, who complained of the milk supplied at the Farm School, and he pointed out to the boy that the complaint could hardly be justified because the milk came from their own cows and must be better than that in London. "No it aint," said the boy. "At home we get it from the oil-shop, and here they squeeze it out of a nasty cow."

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Although Lord Grey postponed his departure for a week in order to instal the new Government, he is already taking his official farewell, says a mail week correspondent. At a banquet he announced his resolve to break with an unnecessary tradition, and to revisit Canada at an early date. He will be sure of a warm welcome. Since he came to the Dominion in 1904 he has visited every corner of it, including the supposed "frozen" north, and everywhere he has identified himself with the progressive spirit of the new community. His experience as Administrator of Rhodesia in that colony's early days must have been of great value to him, and his return to British public life should give a stimulus to the Imperial idea.

EDUCATING THEMSELVES.

One congratulates the National Liberal Club on its tardy recognition of its own deficiencies. The autumn Session is to be enlivened by a course of "eight educational lectures" on the "Nature, Source, and Destination of Wealth," by a Mr. Alfred Milnes. One suggests that these should be followed by three other series by three of the members:—Captain Hemphill, on "How Not to Win an Election"; Mr. Bart Kennedy, on "English Prosody and Style"; and the Rev. Scott Lidgett, the Non-conformist divine, on "Protestantism in Ireland, and why it should be sold to the Nationalists."

A SYNOPSIS

But lectures on wealth are enough to go on with, and one hopes that a Mond and a Cadbury will take the chair. One understands that the modern Radical view as to the nature of Wealth is that it is a commodity which is, but should not be, in the pockets of the capitalist; the Source of Wealth is the Labour of the People. As to its Destination there is a split in the party. Some hold that it should go to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; others more pertinently hold that the Radical war-chest is the more proper receptacle. But all are agreed that it must not remain in the hands of its proper owners.

SUGAR BEET.

Great interest should be taken in the exhibition of sugar beet root, which was opened at Kidderminster in mail week. It was the first exhibition of its kind in this country, and it demonstrates that sugar beet may be grown successfully in England. One's best wishes go with the pioneers of the new industry who have had to overcome a good deal of scepticism and apathy, to say nothing of official discouragement in their work.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

Messrs. Hanson and Briggs, the new Sheriffs of the City of London, were formally admitted to office in mail week. Mr. Hanson, who is already an Alderman of the Corporation, is a member of the Pattenmakers' Guild, though a stockbroker by profession. He is well known in Cornwall, of which country he was High Sheriff five years ago. His colleague is a silk mercer and a member of the Girdlers' Company, and has been a member of the Corporation since 1897.

LORD SELBORNE AND THE COMPANIES.

Lord Selborne, who, as the immediate Past Master of the senior City Guild, the Mercers, moved at Common Hall in mail week the vote of thanks to the outgoing Lord Mayor, is a staunch upholder of the Companies, and has spoken enthusiastically of them in public more than once. By the way, Sir Thomas Crosby, the incoming Lord Mayor, will not be the only veteran to the fore at the meeting of the Livery in Common Hall. Mr. H. C. Overall, the chief clerk to the Town Clerk, will be on duty once again. He is the doyen of the City officers, and can look back on well over half a century's service.

VISCOUNT VILLIERS.

Viscount Villiers, to whom a daughter has been born, is heir to the earldom of Jersey and nearly 20,000 acres in Middlesex and Oxfordshire, besides the principal proprietorship in Child's Bank. Still on the right side of forty, Lord Villiers married, nearly three years ago, Lady Cynthia Needham, only daughter of the Earl of Kilmorey, Lady Villiers being only eighteen at the time of her marriage. Well known in the hunting-field especially around Middleton Park, his place near Bicester, he is also a fine polo player and has played at Hurlingham (by virtue of his courtesy title) for the Lord against the Commons. A keen Tariff Reformer, Lord Villiers has contested Brentford on that question. Asked—it was closed on Derby Day—for a tip on the race, he replied, amid laughter that "if he knew as good a thing for the Derby as he did about Tariff Reform he would back it to-morrow."

The General Electrical Works of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, have finished an electric fan for Queen Mary. It is mounted in gold and has an ebony switch. It is the most costly electric fan ever manufactured in the United States.

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Fill in the Coupon below and post at once, as the edition is limited. Address: Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

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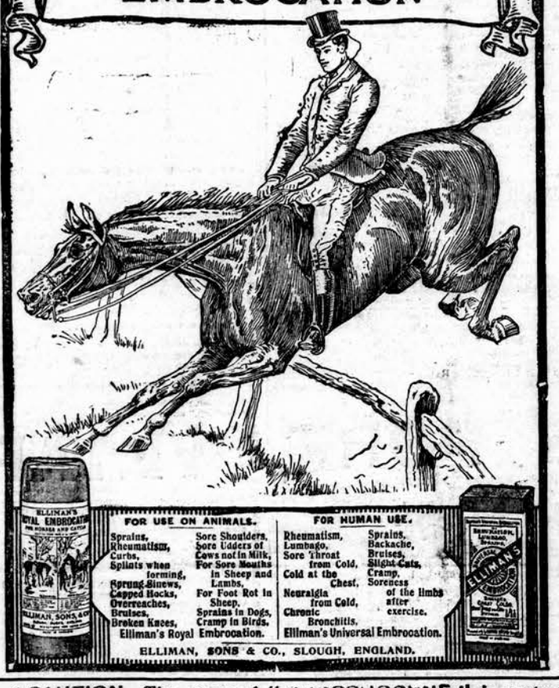

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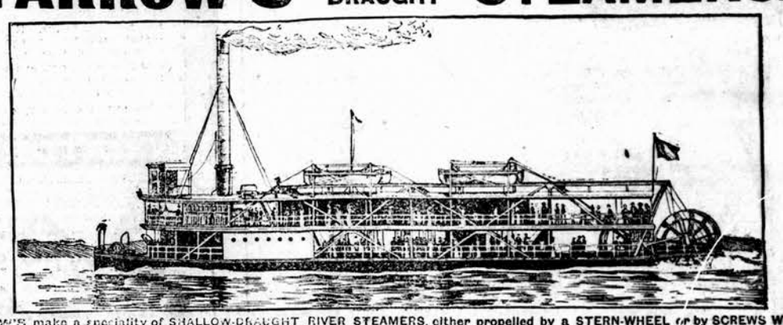

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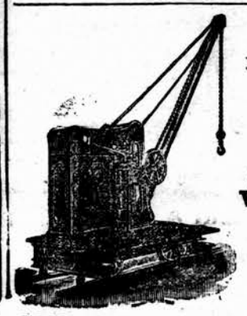

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
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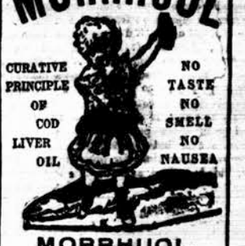

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